FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

"THE RED SPRINGS."

These Springs are situated in Robeson county, about 26 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, and are so called from the iron deposite which is made by the water. A recent visit (and the first one by the writer) induces him to put upon paper his impressions of what he saw.

Leaving Fayetteville, we travelled on the F. and S. Plank Road 16 miles to the terminus, near Lumber Bridge Church, from which a dirt road, many parts of which are very fine, leads to the Springs, distant 10 miles;—(of the plank road I will say nothing, having some faith in the adage, "the least said is soonest *mended*")

We reached the Springs before dark. As the season for visiters was over, or considered so by the proprietor, we found no company sojourning; nevertheless we were well received and entertained, and soon felt ourselves *at home*.

Mr. Hector McNeill, the proprietor and owner of the Springs, is an intelligent, industrious, and thorough-going man; very kind and attentive to his guests, and ever solicitous for their comfort and enjoyment.

The grounds about the premises are very pretty and level, with just sufficient descent to carry off the water; and the Springs are situated about 200 yards from the main building. There are many beautiful situations for the erection of cottages, and I was glad to learn that the proprietor was making arrangements to put up several—an evidence that this beautiful place is growing in popular favor.

The principal Spring is now apparently about two feet deep; but a gentleman informed me that in his boyhood he had often attempted in vain to reach the bottom, although using the longest poles to be found in the swamp.

Of the water, there can be but one opinion—it is delicious. No one can sit, on a warm day, beside that gushing fountain, drinking freely of its crystal water, without coming to this conclusion. It is delightfully cool, clear and sparkling, and may be imbibed to any extent without injury. To drink a half dozen glasses in as many minutes, is no uncommon thing. Of its mineral virtues, I am not prepared to speak with so much confidence, as my stay was necessarily confined to a few days. Nearly all who have visited the place, however, concur in the opinion, that they are highly beneficial in many cases of disease. Analysis, I was told, shows iron and magnesia to predominate.

Here, too, the disciples of old Izaak Walton, and there are some such even about Fayetteville,) may have opportunity for enjoyment in piscatory amusement. The neighboring ponds abound with fine fish—trout, pickerel, perch, &c.—which are easily taken with hook and line.

The country around is thickly settled, and the neighbors are kind, intelligent and hospitable.

There are many good farms in this section, and I noticed some fine crops of cotton, corn and peas. Mr. McNeill (the proprietor of the Springs,) has about an acre of ground which he planted with the "Peabody Prolific Corn." I walked through it, and found no stalk with less than two ears, and ordinarily three and four, while in one instance I counted twelve ears of corn—the product of one single grain planted. I saw a very fine crop of rice, raised by Mr. Neill Buie, about three miles from the Springs, and which the hands were just harvesting.

The Robeson County Agricultural Society holds its Annual Fairs at this place, and I observed preparations making for the approaching Exhibition next month A house of considerable size, for the purposes of the Fair, is in process of erection. One thing I was pleased to learn in connexion with premiums: the Society has purchased 1000 choice fruit trees, which will be awarded as premiums among the farmers entitled to them, and likewise a choice collection of flowers, for the ladies. This plan I think better than paying premiums in money. It is expected that the approaching Fair will be well attended, and I consider myself authorized to say, that any members of the C. C. A. Society, who may attend it, will be kindly welcomed.

Upon the whole, I am much pleased with the "Red Springs," and trust the proprietor may receive such amount of patronage as will amply remunerate him for all outlays he may make in the improvement of the place. N.

P. S. In acknowledging the receipt of some fine Apples from Robeson county, in the Observer of the 7th, improper credit was given. The proper credit should have been given to Master George McKay, an intelligent youth of 12 or 13 years, who thinks much of the Observer, and took that means of testifying his regard for its Editors.

Wake Superior Court.—This Court commenced its session on Monday last, and up to Wednesday not a single case of interest presented itself, except a host of miserable fights, &c., which wearied and fatigued Judge, Juries, Lawyers and bystanders.

On Wednesday the case of Patrick McGowan vs the Everetts, for damages for injuries inflicted on him in Weldon in March, 1855, was taken up. Friday was occupied with the trial of Martha Morgan charged with the murder of Alexander Allen, in Johnston county, in the month of July last. The examination of witnesses and arguments of counsel lasted until 7 o'clock, P. M., About 9 o'clock the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of *"Not Guilty!"* Upon the announcement of the verdict, the Court room resounded with demonstrations of applause, which were promptly checked by the Sheriff and sternly rebuked by his Honor.—*Spirit of the Age*

Iredell Superior Court.—The Fall Term of the Superior Court for the County of Iredell is in Session at Statesville this week, Judge Manly presiding. On Tuesday, Wilson, a negro boy, about twenty years of age, the property of Miss Nancy Allison, of this County, was put upon trial for the murder of Mrs. M. Freeland, in July last, by inflicting wounds with a heavy stick, of which she died, for the purpose of robbery. Verdict, Guilty of Murder.

Wilson has been sentenced to be hanged, Friday, 22d instant.—*Iredell Express.*

The Baptist Convention of this State meets in Raleigh on the 10th of November.

A CHINESE STORM.

From the Jour. of Commerce's China Correspondence.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN,
MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, June 30, '58.

* * Monday morning we were up at the mouth of the Pei-Ho river, which runs down, as I have remarked, from near the Imperial city of Pekin. The allied fleet, English and French, was anchored around us, and nearest to us, as was natural and befitting, was the United States steam frigate Minnesota of 50 guns, which had brought our Minister, Hon. Mr. Reed of Philadelphia. Some of the officers of the Powhatan and Minnesota were old acquaintances and friends; and about noon a boat pushed off from the latter ship, bringing a party of officers, and manned by six fine seamen. Pleasantly passed the hours with old acquaintances, while I, having none, and saddened by what I had seen and thought, retired to my state room to copy the touching lines of Cowper, called *"the Cast-Away,"* which I had read and stamped on my memory long before I had seen ship or ocean, or could well conceive of any body of water larger than the fishing-pond in my native town. The sky was clear, the water smooth, and hardly a breath of air pressed the sails spread over the Gulf.

Hardly was the ink dry upon the sheet on which I had copied the Castaway, when a blow struck the side of the ship opposite to my room, like that of a solid mass of lead as long as the ship, under which it trembled and quivered for a moment, and seemed ready to topple over. At the same instant loud voices of command were heard on the deck, mingling with the creaking of the rigging, the rush of men, and the lowering of boats. Leaving my room, and rushing to the gangway to ascertain the cause, I was met at the foot of the gangway with a deluge of rain, and still worse, with a tempest of hail-stones of such size and force as I had never known. One striking me in the eye, not only for a time blinded it, but created exquisite pain; while another and larger, striking me upon the bosom, seemed almost to break the skin, through a thick vest, shirt, and flannel. At length reaching the deck, what a scene met the eye! A violent gale had sprung up without forewarning, under which the ship reeled, and the waves rose to a fearful height, threatening to leave the bottom of the Gulf bare. Indeed, such was the force of the wind, as it drove the water into the sea, that though we were anchored *ten miles* from the shore and in six fathoms of water, it was soon found that the Powhatan was aground without moving from its anchorage! Sand was also blown plentifully from the shore to the ship. The boat of the Minnesota remaining by the side of the Powhatan, and the six men in her, the gale struck the boat and instantly swamped her, the men being tumbled into the sea, and threatened with being instantly swallowed up by the waves. Our Commodore, Captain and Lieutenants, with all the inferior officers, were instantly on deck and at their posts under the pitiless storm, giving orders to lower the boats, and if possible to rescue the unfortunate men: while the crew, all observing the profoundest silence, but showing the deepest anxiety in their countenances, strained every nerve to lower the boats, and then seizing their oars, plied them manfully. Four boats were soon manned, each containing ten men, whose chances seemed little better than those of the castaways.

At this time I succeeded in reaching a position on the "hurricane deck," where I could view the fearful struggle for life, and the whole fleet around us bowing to the storm, though hardly able to keep my place. How fast the bodies of the poor fellows receded from us, borne away by the violence of the waves! Two, indeed, unable to swim, instantly sank beneath our ship, but were soon washed away. The rest could be seen at times mounted on the top of the waves, and then sinking, and for a long time disappearing from sight. The boats in pursuit took different directions, according as the overcasts were driven, and themselves at times disappeared: for so deep were the troughs of the sea, that these boats, 25 or 30 feet long, often seemed to stand perpendicular, resting on one side of a wave. Some of them proceeded so far for the rescue of those they saw battling for life, that when they had rescued them, they would have been unable to return but for the abatement of the gale. One poor fellow I watched long and with painful interest, as he was nearer and more fully in view. Nothing could be seen but his head, which sometimes rose above the waves, to which he seemed to cling as to a plank, and often as he sunk, he re-appeared seemingly resolved to live. A feather in the air might as well battle with the hurricane; and yet he held out, till to my own relief as well as his, the boat reached him and took him in. Two full hours had passed before the rescued were on board again. Some of them had been carried three miles from the ship. The gale, the rain, the hail, the mountain waves, and most of all the struggling men, created a sublime and painful scene, such as I had never witnessed before, and hope not to witness again. As I stood upon the deck, and contemplated it, I remembered the lines of the poet Lucan in his *Pharsalia*, where he says it is pleasant to look abroad upon the sea in a storm, and see a ship struggling with wind and wave, and then think that *we* are not there! The sentiment is an atrocious libel on human nature. It may be true when applied to stoics and epicureans, like the poet; but has no support in the experience of the mass of mankiod, certainly not in a bosom having one spark of humanity.

Though the men did not belong to our ship, they were *Americans* and fine seamen; and at this distance every man from our native land is a friend and a brother. Naturally, therefore, the event cast an air of sadness over all the crew, and I could not but be struck with the coincidence of copying "the Castaway," and so soon seeing its story realized.

The days following the pain was renewed and the feelings shocked by the emerging of French seamen and marines from their deep watery beds, who had been killed or wounded in the recent storming of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho. They were sewed up in black canvass, and then cast into the sea, where they rested till the gale disturbed the water to the bottom, and they rose again. Floating hither and thither, and keeping their heads just above the water, they seemed reluctant to go back to their dark watery beds, and asked for liberty a while longer to look upon the fair sky and bright sun, and live among men. But it could not be, and they sunk again as if forsaken of their last friend. Equally sad were the funeral processions in boats, and the solemn sound as the water parted and the body sank, but it was soon over.

New Court House.—The new courthouse building at Lexington, Davidson county, N. C., was opened last week. It is said to be a magnificent and well arranged building.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

COTTON.—There is to-day, as usual on Thursdays, a very considerable quantity of cotton in our streets. The price, it will be seen, has declined.

Cotton.—Sales for the week ending this evening, 1,344 bales, at from 10 to 12¼ cts. The market at the close of the week is less buoyant, and ¼ to ⅛ lower than at the highest point. We now quote 10 to 11¼ cts.—*Cheraw Gazette, 12th.*

Cotton.—Last week there were about 1050 bales Cotton sold in this market. On Thursday there were 301 bales sold, prices ranging from 12 to 12.15. On Saturday prices declined to 11.85, in consequence of unfavorable advices from Charleston—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A SMALL BUSINESS.—The Senate of the United States has had, for many years, some old and faithful officers who, because they were competent and faithful, have been re-appointed from year to year, without a ballot, and without regard to their politics or to the politics of the Senate. It is not this that we think "a small business." On the contrary, it is one of the few things in any part of the country to which we can point as a relic of the age when gentlemen and statesmen abounded in political life.

But when the General Assembly listened to the recommendation of Gov. Reid, to set up "two small monuments" in the capitol square at Raleigh, but unfortunately, with even less wisdom than the Governor, placed the monuments in the U. S. Senate chamber, in the persons of Messrs. Reid and Biggs, the latter signalized his advent there by an effort, which we believe he repeated from time to time whilst he remained there, to induce his brother Democrats of that body to proscribe all of those old and faithful officers who might be found to differ from themselves in opinion. In their places he would doubtless have succeeded in getting some such politicians as the other House has had, and has had to dismiss for embezzling the public money and other offences against decency and honor. But Mr. Biggs's movement must have been regarded with peculiar disgust, for it was rejected again and again by a body largely democratic.

But Senator Biggs has become Judge Biggs—Judge of the U. S. District Courts of North Carolina. In this capacity he is "convened and organized," (as another distinguished democrat said *he* was,) whenever he takes his seat on the Bench. There are no other and more liberal minded Democrats associated with him, to overrule his proscriptive feelings. At Wilmington he found an old Whig in office as Clerk of the District Court. The office was chiefly valuable as affording to the incumbent a room in the U. S. Custom House and Court House, in which to transact that and other business. It saved rent. Thus it may have been worth $200 or $300 a year to the incumbent. This was too valuable an office to escape the keen scent of Judge Biggs. He turned out the whig and put in a democrat. Mr. Brown, the gentleman removed, wrote to the Judge to ask his reasons for the removal. The Judge replies, that "the appointment of Mr. Cantwell was made, as I suppose would have been your conclusion without inquiry, for reasons entirely satisfactory to the appointing power; and, with all proper respect, I do not recognize your right to call for those reasons."

The Judge seems to be ashamed of his reason, which could only have been, that Mr. Brown was a Whig and Mr. Cantwell a Democrat. After all, therefore, there is some hope of the Judge. So long as a man is conscious of the feeling of shame at having done a small and mean act, he is not obnoxious to the charge of "total depravity."

Mr. Brown closes a communication in the Wilmington Herald as follows:—

"In the general estimate of affairs, the simple act of the removal of the Clerk of a Court may be considered as a circumstance of little moment, but the principle involved is of some importance—it is, whether a Judge shall have licence to gratify the ruthless animosity of his partyism on the bench. So far as I am informed, this is the first instance of the removal of a Clerk of a Federal Court for political opinion's sake. The Judges of those Courts have heretofore had too high a regard for the dignity of the Judicial office, to go mousing after the party affinities of the Clerks. On Judge Biggs' brow alone rests the ignoble wreath won in such a service.

"I may add, that this act of the judge is condemned, in unmeasured terms, by men of all parties."

LABOR LOST.—Defining the objects of the opposition to Democracy, our friends of the Charlotte Democrat say that "Opposition contends for the right of searching the *public crib*, and of appropriating its contents to the use of its famished leaders and partizans."

The members of the opposition must be a very silly set to contend for the right of searching a crib known to every one to be worse than empty.

NEW YORK.—The real estate in the City of New York is assessed at $368,346,296; an increase, as compared with 1857, of $16,003,263. The personal estate is valued at $162,847,994; a decrease of $5,868,455. The expenditures for the year ending June 30 were $14,038,750.17. The tax levy for 1858 is $8,621,091.31

Singular.—A few weeks since, says the New Orleans Crescent, we mentioned as a singular circumstance the marriage of a German widow, in the third district, to her fifth husband—not one of the previous four having outlived his wedding a year. Well, a few days since the fifth husband took the yellow fever. He died, and on Friday he was buried.

FRUIT TREES.—We owe thanks to our friend at Rockingham for the following very pleasant article on Fruits and Fruit Trees. It fairly made our mouths water. But we think it will do more than that for some of our readers, if they will profit by the experience of our friend in selecting their trees.

We publish his article with pleasure, and will be glad to hear from him again on the same or any other subject, for he writes well what he writes.

By the way, the apples alluded to by our "Red Springs" correspondent were among the finest we ever tasted.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ROCKINGHAM, Oct. 7, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—Inasmuch as the season for planting fruit trees is near at hand, and many of your readers doubtless intend to avail themselves of it, to secure a supply of good fruit hereafter, I may not be doing an unwelcome work if I make some suggestions upon the subject. I have had some little experience in fruit growing, and have read a good deal from the most scientific, practical and successful Horticulturists in our country. It is from these sources I shall extract what I write. I desire to see my fellow-citizens enjoy to the fullest extent all those healthful luxuries which a bounteous Providence has lavished upon them, and I know of none more so than well ripened and highly flavored fruit. To encourage them to plant and cultivate with liberality and intelligence—not those detestable kinds which too much "cumber the ground"—but varieties of excellent and delicious quality, is the object which I wish to accomplish.

I shall not discuss the question of adaptedness of our soil and climate to the production of fruit; that has been settled by the experience of intelligent pomologists in nearly all sections of our State. I have seen grown in my own neighborhood, in a soil originally covered with long-leaf pine, as fine specimens of apples, peaches and pears, as the most capricious taste could desire. Bartlett Pears weighing 23 oz., were raised this very year by my neighbor Dr. Covington, whilst the specimens in his own and the grounds of other zealous cultivators in this county, of Duchesse d'Angouleme, Easter Beurre, Louise bonne de Jersey, and other varieties of Pears, were as pretty and well flavored as heart could wish. At the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society in the city of New York, the finest exhibition of Apples made, were grown on the grounds of Messrs. Westbrook & Mendenhall, near Greensborough. There were 77 varieties presented—most of them of surpassing beauty and excellence. And now need I speak of our capacity for the Peach? The Peaches of New Jersey, that far-famed district which once prided itself upon being the very Eden of the Peach, are not to be compared to those grown with us for sweetness and delicacy. It requires a more burning sun and a longer season than they have, to elaborate the juices of this fruit into their attainable deliciousness. I am rather disposed to give it up, so far as Cherries are concerned; but believe that by using the Mahaleb and the Morello as stocks for budding, and then making the trees branch very near the ground, we can produce fine fruit of this kind.

After a man has selected a well drained and elevated situation, with a soil of some depth naturally or rendered so by manuring, he wants to know what varieties of the different fruits it will be proper for him to purchase. To those who are not prepared to answer this question for themselves, I propose to make a few suggestions, with a view of assisting them to form a conclusion. The kinds which I shall propose I have found to be worthy of cultivation either from my own experience or that of others upon whose testimony full reliance can be placed.

The following varieties of Apples are worthy of cultivation,—those in italics are of Southern origin, and therefore well adapted to the climate: Harvest, *Red June*, Summer Pearmain, *Magnum Bonum*, Golden Russet, Vandervere, *Green Cheese, Hall, Carter's Winter, Shockley, Red Warrior, Berry, Mangum, Julian, Equinetely*, and White Winter Pearmain. The early May is valued only for its season. This list might be enlarged considerably; but my object is simply to guide those desiring information to the selection of a few valuable kinds.

The writer would give a handsome sum if he had known ten years ago, that there were Pears of such surpassing excellence as the following list embraces. If he had, instead of a few bearing trees upon the Quince stock, his orchard would contain more than a hundred Unfortunately for me, I did not know that there were varieties "not dreamed of in my philosophy," of good size, beautiful color, fine grain, and melting delicious flavor. I thought that all were "chokes," "pounds," or "June pears," and required nearly a quarter of a century to bring them into fruitfulness. I disliked to plant exclusively "for my heirs." But I was wrong. There are many most excellent Pears, which will produce fruit, by using the Quince as a stock, in from 2 to 6 years from the bud, and on the seedling Pear stock in from 4 to 8 years. Now, Messrs. Editors, put on your spectacles—my hand shall be steady to make the chirograph legible,—for I shall write names which are not exactly all English, and it will require some care to prevent my introducing *old* fruit under *new* names. We shall see.

Beurre Giffard, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Superfin, Beurre Diel, (that is not Diehl,) Beurre Easter, Beurre Clairgeau, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Doyenne White, Doyenne Gray, Doyenne Boussouck, Doyenne d'Ete, Doyenne-Gris d'hiver nouveau, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Doyenne Sieulle, Fondante d'Automne, Lawrence, Seckel, Winter Nelis, St. Michael Archange, Vicar of Winkfield. I might add to this, Howell, Heathcot, Henkel, Ott, Sheldon, Ananas d'Ete, Bon d'Ezee, Beurre Langelier, Josephine de Malines, and many others.

The following list of Peaches comprises varieties which no epicure would disdain: Early Tillotson, Early York, George IV, President Amelia, Grosse Mignonne, Druid Hill, Chinese Cling, Late Admirable, Harper's Cling, Oldmixon Cling, Ward's Late, Crawford's Late, Eaton's Golden Cling, Anne Ruffin, Heath, Large White Cling.

Breda, Large Peach and Moorpark are good Apricots. Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Jefferson, Lawrence, and Washington, are fine Plums. May Duke, Reine Hortense, Belle de Choisey, Black Tartarian and Elton, fine Cherries.

The varieties of each kind of fruit above named could very easily be enlarged; but an orchard containing these, well cultivated and in full bearing, would give the proprietor a collection of fruits good enough for the taste of mortals.

Hereafter, I will write you another letter—perhaps more than one—which will be devoted to the mode of planting, the situation and general management of the fruit orchard. In the meantime, let those who desire to have the best of fruits purchase, read and practice the teachings of "Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," and "Field on Pear Culture."

Very respectfully,
POMOLOGY.

STREET BEGGING.—There is some stir just now in Philadelphia and New York, among the authorities, to put down street begging, especially by children. It has long been against the law, and one of the instructions to the police has been, to arrest every such offender. But arrests are not made, and the streets, hotels, stores and dwellings are beset by legions of men, women and children, who make piteous and importunate appeals for charity. People of kindly sympathies are apt to listen to such appeals only until they become familiar with the cities, and find, as they soon do, not only that they are against law, but that they are universally regarded as being made by persons altogether unworthy of relief. There are charitable institutions in New York for every class of sufferers, and those who are worthy know full well where to go for assistance. They do go. Their feelings are not outraged, but the relief is granted kindly, promptly and systematically, whilst it is needed. The street beggars are those who know that they have no real claim upon charity, and that they cannot pass that ordeal of inquiry and examination to which all who ask relief of the charitable institutions are subjected.

We happen to know a lady in New York who has long been a patron and Directress of one of those charities—one for the reception and care of little children, either orphans or children of parents who go out to work. A poor woman, for instance, has to go out to wash or sew for a day. She cannot carry her little child with her, but she takes it to this institution, where it is watched and nursed or fed, and returned to her at night. For this a charge of sixpence is made, not for profit, but to prevent imposition. Or orphan children are taken and reared without cost till they are old enough to do something for their own support, receiving in the meantime a good plain education. Many mothers who carry their children there are themselves hired to take care of their own and other children. The first ordeal to which all are subjected, on entering, is the bath—cleanliness being an indispensable rule. Sometimes that produces rebellion; people who have all their lives lived in dirt being unwilling to be clean. But when submitted to, the effect is manifest upon body and mind.

The institution contains some hundreds of children, and numerous women to take care of them. Its immense building is always full. It was begun upon a very small scale, by a few ladies. Its success made it other friends. The State gave it $10,000, and individuals have taken care that it should never want. A lady of this place who visited it was delighted with the air of comfort and neatness and order which pervaded it. She left it deeply impressed with the conviction that there are generous hearts among the rich of that city who do not forget that the poor they have always with them, and who are ever ready with time and means to minister to their wants.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The new Custom House at Pensacola, Florida, has just been completed at a cost of $60,000. The amount of revenue collected at that port for 1857 was $478, costing to collect it $3,012.

The Epidemic.—The weekly Bill of Mortality in this city, published in another column, reports forty five deaths from yellow fever during the past week The steady decrease in the weekly return is very gratifying. We are now enjoying fine cool weather, the continuance of which indicates a speedy release from the ravages of this terrible disease.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Florida Elections.—Hawkins for Congress is elected by about two thousand majority.
Walker, for State Register, unopposed.
Legislature largely Democratic.

Expelled.—The Trustees of the University of North Carolina have expelled Thomas T. Land, a student of the University, from the State of Louisiana, who "has recently committed a series of gross and wanton acts in the destruction of the furniture of the Recitation Halls in the nighttime; in making a disgraceful and cowardly assault upon an unarmed member of the Faculty, and of insolence and general insubordination." And the President of the University is authorized and requested to institute such proceedings in the Superior Court of Orange county, on behalf of the Trustees, as will lead to the detection and criminal punishment of all the guilty confederates in said riot and outrage, and for recovery of damages for the property destroyed.

Come to the Fair.—We learn that preparations are being made in various quarters to attend the State Fair next week, and that the number of articles and of persons in attendance will in all probability be larger than on any former occasion. This is gratifying. Let those who are hesitating make up their minds at once to come. They will not regret it.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Fair.—On November 4th and 5th (Thursday and Friday) the Annual Fair of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte. The Executive Committee have procured from New York a lot of beautiful Silver Ware and a number of Standard Agricultural Works to distribute as premiums, which will be more highly prized by successful competitors than the value in money.

Char. Democrat.

The following advertisement appears in the St Louis Republican:

"*Engaged.*—Miss Anna Gould to John Canpal, City Marshal, both of Leavenworth, K. T.

"From this time henceforth and forever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young gentlemen are requested to withdraw their particular attention."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 11.

The *City of Baltimore* from Liverpool on the 29th passed to-day.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, 29th—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and generally unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand, at lower rates for better classes, and for secondary and inferior grades declined a shilling. Corn dull and a shilling lower. Provisions dull and nominal. Rice dull.

The Great Overland Mail from San Francisco.—It is in the highest degree gratifying to be able to announce the arrival at St. Louis, yesterday, of the overland mail from San Francisco, in twenty-three days and four hours. This wonderful achievement foreshadows an early and complete consolidation of all our continental interests. It is a removal of what has been regarded as the great mountain barriers of the interior; and will be followed by the rapid and permanent settlement of the *whole* country by our active, enterprising population. The most remarkable feature of this interesting news is to be found in the fact, that the quickest express which has crossed the continent heretofore, occupied something more than twice the time employed by Mr. Butterfield and his associates, in conveying the mail in four-horse stage coaches, which has just arrived at St. Louis.—*Washington Union.*

THE LAST DEVIL'S WALK.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

From his brimstone bed at break of day
A devil has walking gone—
To trample and char the flow'rs to death,
To infest the air with his pestilent breath,
And to cloud the morning sun.

And pray how was this devil dressed?
Oh! he was cased in an iron vest;
His scales were close, and his rivets true,
With never a chink for a spear to get thro'.

And over the hill and over the dale
He walked, and over the plain,
An air-gun, elegant, polish'd and round,
That would kill miles off with never a sound
He twirl'd like a harmless cane.

And over the laurels of Full-blown Fame,
And tender shoots of the young Good Name
He stamp'd with his merciless hoof of shame,
And he left his print on each.

And backward and forward he wriggled his tail
Through rose trim'd garden, and lilly strewed vale,
Marking his course by a loathsome trail,
Like a snail-track over a peach.

He spied a laborer hard at work,
Early at his vocation,
His prominence offered a capital shot;
"Oh!" quoth the devil, "he sees me not."
So he shoulder'd his piece, and he aim'd God wot,
With terrible calculation!

He saw young innocent folks at play,
Blameless, beautiful, wise and gay,
The prospect like I not him.
So a vitriol flask from his pouch he drew,
('Twas a devilish deed) and the liquid flew
O'er the fair young group whom he left a crew
Of monsters scar'd and grim.

He peered in a house; 'twas a goodly manse,
Of time and weather had stood the chance,
And was still erect and fair.
"Aha!" quoth the devil, "the pile looks well,
But I've fire-works studied for nothing in hell,
If I can't find out when a match or shell
May lead to combustion there."

That devil could creep where no other fiend can;
He found an unguarded spot,
Where he scraped a mine with his diligent hoof,
And, his train prepared—wall, pillar, and roof,
Blew up in the air like shot.

The breach in the roof is mended now;
Its whereabouts few can tell,
But the devil had done his work that day,
So he crawl'd him back for his master's pay,
Which he royally spent in a jovial way,
With the lowest devils in hell.

There are many devils that walk this world,
Devils great and devils small,
Devils with tails and devils without,
Devils who whisper, devils who shout,
Devils who misstify, devils who teach,
But the Calumny Devil—is hard to reach,
As the snail who, now safe on some distant beach,
Is digesting the core of my favorite peach,
Is the shabbiest devil of all!

OLD JOKES VERSIFIED.

Said Johnson, "This galvanized goblet of lead
Shall be his who can soonest assemble
His wits, and say when can a candle be said
A tombstone at all to resemble?"
Then Jackson replied, with successful endeavor,
Extending his hand for the cup,
That a candle resembled a tombstone whenever
'Twas for any late husband set up.

DIED,

At Manchester, Cumberland Co., on the 24th ult., JOHNNIE ROWLAND, infant son of John R. and Jane E. Murchison, aged 16 months.

In Cumberland Co., on the 6th inst., very suddenly, Mrs MARGARET BONE, aged about 82 years.

At her residence in Robeson county N. C. on Monday the 21st of September, Mrs. SARAH NICHOLSON, in the 63d year of her age.

In Richmond county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. ANN ELIZA ROPER, wife of Mr. J. W. Roper.

MOORE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of the Moore County Agricultural Society, will be held

At Carthage, on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of Nov'r next.

The List of Premiums will be nearly the same as those heretofore given. All persons are invited to come and exhibit the fruits of their industry, especially the Ladies.

A. R. McDONALD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Sept. 30, 1858. 51*4t

N. C. Presbyterian copy 3t and forward acc't to advertiser.

HILLSBOROUGH
Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above-named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.

Sept. 28. 53-*12t

FRUIT CULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 2.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ROCKINGHAM, October, 1858.

Messrs Editors.—In my preceding communication I promised another devoted to the situation, mode of planting, and cultivation of an orchard. I now proceed to fulfil the promise.

The most elevated spot on the farm is, almost universally, the best site for the orchard. The reason is, that in such situations the effects of late Spring frosts are not so injurious to the blossoms of the fruit trees. It sometimes happens, however, that such situations are too far from the dwelling, and then the orchard is subject to another disadvantage, often more provoking than the entire destruction of the fruit in flower—the depredations of plunderers who, unfortunately, are too numerous in our country, and who seem to think *fruit a luxury to be enjoyed in common* by proprietor and poacher. In such case and particularly when the difference in elevation is very little, any well drained and moderately fertile soil will answer.

The holes for the trees should be dug not less than three feet in diameter and two feet deep, and should be filled with rich top soil or mould from the woods, well mixed with a gallon of good leached ashes. The tree, after being topped so as to force out branches within one foot of the ground, and its broken and bruised roots smoothly pared with a slanting upward cut, should be planted so that it shall stand just about as it did in the nursery. (To this there is an exception in the case of pear trees on the quince stock: these should be planted so that the point of union between the pear and quince will be about two or three inches *below* the surface.) The earth should be shaken gently on the roots, care being taken that they occupy their natural position, and are not bent and crossed. After covering the roots pour on a gallon of water to settle the earth around them and fill all vacant places. The tree should be slightly inclined to the South-west. The object of this is to protect the body somewhat against the scorching sun. After the water has been poured on, fill the remainder of the hole with the soil, so as to have it mounded a little. The settling of the earth will soon make it level. Whilst the labels are on the trees, make a map of your orchard in a blank book, and record the name and location of each variety of fruit. Then take off the labels, or they will damage the tree by its growth.

Your orchard is now planted, and will grow well, unless you allow the grass and weeds to prevent it. Keep them down with the plough and hoe until about the middle of August; after that, the less cultivation the better, particularly for Pear trees. Crops may be grown on the land until the trees commence bearing; but should not be afterwards, though the land should always be cultivated and gently manured with ashes, lime, bones, rich mould, and the like. No *small grain* should, under any circumstances, be planted in an orchard.

I have advised that the branches of the tree should be forced out, in the beginning, within a foot of the surface. In the opinion of the writer, and that opinion is fortified by the experience of the best cultivators in the South, the length of the bare stem should *never* be more than three feet. In our hot climate, this is necessary to protect the body against the scorching sun; when exposed, the body is quite liable to disease and the attacks of insects. Besides this, the low branches will shade the ground and thus secure the tree, to a certain extent, against the effects of drought. But how is a man, some one may say, to plow among his trees with such low tops? For several years it can be easily done—and then, when the tree gets to bearing, the fewer roots broken with the plow the better for the tree. There is no need of plowing *near* a fruit tree, and there is always danger of having the bark knocked off with the single-tree. If grass grows cut it up with the hoe. Is that too troublesome? Good fruit is worth some trouble and cannot be obtained without it; and he who is not disposed to devote a little attention and labor to it certainly does not deserve to have any.

So far as the Apple is concerned, after having gotten a good head, but little pruning is necessary. When it is, judgment must be used—but not an axe. A good cultivator will use a fine saw, a chisel and a sharp knife—but never an axe. The Peach, however, needs annual pruning. The experience and observation of every man have taught him that the finest peaches are produced, invariably, upon the young, vigorous limbs of the tree. The knife, therefore, must be freely used, so as to form luxuriant young wood; and this is best done by annually cutting off of the ends of the limbs just one half of the preceding year's growth. This will give a compact head, the fruit and leaves will be larger, and there will be no danger of the tree breaking down with a heavy load on the ends of long naked branches.

I would advise that hogs should be turned into all orchards, except where the dwarf pear is cultivated. The reason for this is, that they will destroy thousands of insects injurious to the fruit by eating the grub in that which has prematurely fallen. In those situations where swine cannot be allowed to run, all worm-eaten fruit should be carefully picked up and fed to them.

I will state, that for Apricots, Nectarines and Plums, a hard, well-trodden, and greatly frequented spot is advisable. These being smooth-skinned or nearly so, are the delight of that pest, the curculio, and *they* are thus kept off by fright. The garden is the very worst place possible for these trees, and hence it is that so few plum trees planted in them hold their fruit. The back-yard, between the "big house" and the kitchen, or a poultry-yard, will oftener give perfect fruit than any other locality. POMOLOGY.

October.—The beauty of this Autumn month is now perfect. The sun shines by day, and the comet by night. The splendor of both is wonderful. If the sun was as new to us as the comet, what songs of praise, and joy, and wonder and thanksgiving, it would give rise to. It is no less worthy of admiration because it is to us an old friend. It never appears in greater loveliness in any of the twelve divisions of the year than it does in October.

"Honest Indian."—In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, during the examination of Alexander Robinson, the venerable Pottawattomie chieftain, and old-time interpreter to the garrison here, he stated what is quite too original, as well as *aboriginal*, to be confined to its proper place in the reported evidence to-day. It was a view of Pottawattomie *thirst*, that brought down the house, court, bar and bystanders.

Quoth Alexander. "I was in those days much about the garrison; kept within a few miles; always went to the Sutler's when I was thirsty."

"Were you often thirsty?"

"Had'nt much money, in those times."

"Were you thirsty whenever you had money?"

"Was very much thirsty always when I had money."—*Chicago Press & Tribune.*

A Keokuk paper gives a distressing account of things in Iowa, comparing its condition to that of the "doomed city of Jerusalem." They have creditors without and creditors within; every man is a lawyer, every other man virtually a pauper, and all standing in listless and unprofitable idleness, except the police and constables.

GOOD MANNERS—THEIR WANT AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

There are not a few who are accustomed to associate the idea of politeness with pretension and hypocrisy; and this erroneous opinion exerts an unfortunate influence upon the manners and social bearing of millions. I say *unfortunate* influence, for the reason that every cause of coarseness and vulgarity deserves to be deeply deplored.

Few characteristics are worthy of higher estimation than true politeness, dignified and genteel deportment. And that none should mistake my intention, let me remark that by the term politeness I mean something far higher and nobler than may seem to attach to the idea. There is much that passes with the ignorant and dishonest as politeness which deserves not the name, and should find no advocate among sober and intelligent people. To bow with grace and smile with complaisance, to assume a manner of suavity and kindness which has no benevolence, no heart in it, to put on the manner of courteous bearing merely to serve a purpose, and to lay it aside when the occasion that called it forth was passed by, is the mere counterfeit of the manners of well-bred and genteel society. Dancing masters, fops, and flirts may be excused for the practice of this spurious style of politeness, but that which respectable and intelligent people should possess, and which should be taught in all our schools, is as unlike this as gold is unlike its cheapest counterfeit. It has its origin in the heart. It is the developement and exercise of outward manifestation, the practical application of the royal law, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." As we wish others to treat us with kind respect, showing a regard for our feelings and a desire for our happiness, so should be our manner toward them. This spirit will ever induce genuine courtesy and politeness, as a characteristic of human intercourse. And the possession and exercise of this spirit among all people would go far to induce the highest well-being of society. Dissension, strife, bitterness, and numberless other sources of misery would seldom arise.

But the tendency of things at the present day is not in the direction of this temper and tone of bearing, but decidedly the reverse. And in this respect, as in regard to health, there manifestly has been rapid progress in the wrong direction during the last twenty years.

Phrenologists affirm that the organ of reverence is much less prominently developed upon the crania of our youth than upon those of their parents. However this may be, it requires but little investigation to make the discovery that Young America acknowledges no superiors within the circle of his acquaintance. He has heard so much nonsense in regard to the unparalleled greatness and glory of the American people, their wisdom and prowess, their vast and overwhelming superiority to all other nations, that he has come to the absurd conclusion that "We are the people, and wisdom will die with us." And, unfortunately for him, he has in some way deduced the conclusion that among all the thirty millions of wise men and heroes who make up this great nation, no one is quite so wise and heroic as his own individual self. This elevated self-estimation leads him to take on airs not at all expressive of respect for the opinions of others. To treat them deferentially would be to treat himself with indignity. This temper of necessity leads to coarseness and rudeness of bearing, to gross violations of all the principles of true courtesy, of genuine politeness.

In regard to this matter the schools of our land have not been faultless. The new race of teachers doubtless have done much to foster this evil. People who are now forty years of age very well remember that in their school days the practice of politeness, in form at least, was a requirement *which none could disregard with impunity.* No boy entertained such just and appreciative ideas of the virtue which there is in the rod and ferule as he who had been guilty of what the teacher held to be an infraction of the rules of good manners. When, going to or returning from school, the children met any persons who were their elders, they ranged themselves in a line on one side of the road and made obeisance. And when out in the streets during their recess, however vociferously interested in their pastimes, no traveler made his appearance whose approach did not cause an immediate hush of voices and suspension of exciting sports. The tribute of a bow was cheerfully paid, and not till he had passed beyond their immediate neighborhood did they resume their plays. When they entered or left the schoolroom, when they took and retired from the place of recitation, the bow and the curtsey were the preliminary and finale of the performance.

Although this practice, in itself considered, was of little worth, yet, as a token of respectfulness, as a sign of good will, it was of high value. It was an outward manifestation or symbol of an inward state or spirit which it would be well for all to possess, and which should be assiduously cultured in the minds of the young.

But where, in all our land, does this good old practice now prevail? Where are the evidences in our children of the posession of that spirit of kind respect and appropriate regard for their superiors in years and wisdom? Who does not know that bows and curtsies, on the part of our boys and girls, are obsolete, both in idea and practice, and are numbered with the lost arts of the ancients? It has been remarked that "there are thousands of boys in this great country not one of whom has ever made a bow, unless when he had occasion to dodge a snowball, a brickbat, or a boulder."

Some eight or ten winters since ex-Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, with the late Amos Lawrence, was in a sleigh riding into Boston. As they approached a school-house a score of young boys rushed into the street to enjoy their afternoon recess. Said the Governor to his friend "Let us observe whether these boys make obeisance to us as we were taught fifty years ago." At the same time he expressed the fear that habits of civility were less practised than formerly. As they passed the school-house all questions and doubt upon the subject received a speedy if not a satisfactory settlement; for each one of those twenty juvenile New Englanders did his best at snow-balling the wayfaring dignitaries.

This is perhaps an extreme instance of the unfortunate change which fifty years have wrought in the habits of the young. In the language of Mr. Northend, the distinguished Principal of the Connecticut State Normal School, "That more regard should be manifested by the young to rules of etiquette and courtesy must be admitted by every observing mind. There is too little reverence for age and authority; too slight a respect to law of both man and God. The transition from boyhood to imagined manhood is altogether too rapid, as by it the son is often placed above the parent, and the taught become wiser, *in their own estimation*, than their teachers. Boys, in their undue anxiety to become men, are neither men nor boys, but form a new, peculiar race."—*Report of the Rev. A. Smith, Commissioner of Public Schools, Ohio.*

Emigration.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York for the week ending October 13th was 1,689, making a total of 64,206 since the commencement of the year. The arrivals for a corresponding period in 1857 numbered 154,446.

Mormondom.—Natural Barrenness of the Soil —the People Serfs.—The dwellings of the Youngs and other leading men in the church are generally fine,—exhibiting in all their surroundings a vast amount of the hardest of labor wrung from the people. This fact is evident to the most superficial observer. Brigham is immensely rich, yet he has not toiled, and one cannot fail to see that this is no country in which a man may become wealthy without labor or adventure —for scarce a blade of tame grass can be had without effort. Brigham's grounds occupy a site formerly convered by hard gravel,—and every inch of soil has been carted upon it from a distance. The same is true of Kimball's; but the people, in their blind fanaticism, bow their necks readily to the yoke, and seem quite content to remain poor that their prophets and priests may roll in wealth.

On every hand we see evidence of Brigham's policy of keeping his people hard at work. I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that it is with the utmost difficulty that the masses can eke out an existence by the most laborious industry,—for their tithes and taxes, paid in work, time and produce, take so largely from their means, and the soil is naturally so barren that nothing less than the closest application saves them from starving. I would not be misunderstood. Their crops of grain and vegetables are superior when not cut off by insects; but the labor of reclaiming the soil and of irrigation is so great as to absolutely forbid the cultivation of more than a small patch by each. On this score it is clear that the most shameful imposition is practised upon proselytes in the East and the Old World, who are continually urged to come to "Zion," a land flowing with milk and honey, and assured that the earth here yields abundantly upon slight wooing. Thus thousands have been deceived into abandoning comfortable homes and bringing their families here to suffer all the pangs of keenest poverty. If those who contemplate coming here will but send some trusty agent in advance to examine and make honest report, fewer families will finally decide to come here, where they must necessarily wear out a wretched existence.—*Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.*

Growth and Commercial Importance of the City of New York.—"At the Declaration of Independence her population was 23,000; at the opening of the present century it was 60,489; in 1850 the census places it at 515,547; while now it may be estimated at over three quarters of a million. If the same ratio in numbers shall continue to increase in our population, at the close of the present century our numbers will attain to between four and five millions. Here already is to be found a commerce subordinate to none on the globe; a trade reaching through both hemispheres, to be largely augmented by the liberal treaty recently negotiated, giving additional commercial facilities to our enterprising merchants engaged in trade with the Oriental world."

Shakespeare on the Comet.—The last time the great comet was seen by us earthlings is said to be three hundred years ago. This was a few years before the birth of Shakspeare, and no doubt his "folks" continued to talk about it all his growing up, and the marvellous story of its "blazing forth" may have inspired those lines he puts into the mouth of Cæsar's wife on the morning before his assassination, in which she alludes to the awful portents of the night past:

'When beggars die there are no comets seen:
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.'

There is a pregnant moral to be drawn from this domestic sputter of Calphurnia and Cæsar. If Cæsar had *minded his wife* he would have staid at home and not been assassinated. But he did't mind her, and so he got what he got. He answered his wife that he was not afraid of anything—it seemed to him "most strange that men should fear." There are two exceptions which he did not think of, viz:—His wife and his God. A great general of more modern times, who held the destinies of Britain in his power as much as Cæsar did those of Rome after the battle of Pharsalia—General Monk—used to say he was afraid of nothing but his wife. He was a proper man, saved his country, and died in his bed.—*Bos. Post.*

A Dog Story.—The New York correspondent of the Portsmouth Journal narrates the following:

It has always been a belief of mine that animals of the dumb creation think, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, and I have recently heard a dog story from some Portsmouth friends resident in Brooklyn that has increased my faith in the matter. Some neighbors of theirs have a specimen of a Newfoundland dog, who, if half I heard of him be true, can do almost any thing but talk.

Not long since his mistress said to him, "Ponto, you may go out in the front yard and stay half an hour, but don't go outside the gate." After he had been gone a short time his well known knock was heard at the door, and, on it being opened, Ponto was discovered accompanied by a half starved, abject looking object of the dog species, with one of his legs disabled, which he induced to follow him into the front basement, and lie down on a large soft mat near the door. He then went into the kitchen and intimated to Bridget that he wanted his usual forenoon's lunch, which having procured, he took it to his new friend, laid it down before him, and looked on with evident satisfaction while he ate it.

As Ponto's mistress did not wish a boarder of that description, she told him that he must introduce his new friend into the street again, which he pretended at first not to understand, but finally, in a very apologetic way, however, did as he was orderd, assisting his unfortunate companion up two or three steps into the street, and looking after him, as he limped on his way, with a sad and troubled countenance. So much for Ponto's character for benevolence. Of his qualities as a night watch I learn that one night, during the past summer, he discovered that the front door had been inadvertently left open. He knew that was not correct, although the outside blind door was fastened by a dead latch; so he went to his master's bed-room, waked him up, and would not leave the room until he followed him down stairs and closed the door. He is thought to be worth three star policemen and a pair of private watchmen in addition.

Stop that Boy!—A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town. Stop him; he is too fast! He don't know his speed; stop him, ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere whiskey makes a beast of him, ere his pride ruins his character, ere the "lounger masters the man," ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legion; the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproach of themselves.

Ears.—During the last Presidential canvass, Mr. Buchanan said in wrath that some friend of his ought to cut off Bennett's ears in the public streets, and now Bennett has Buchanan's ear.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them at that time will require answering.

The Crops in the Western States.—The last fifteen or twenty days have been the salvation of the corn crop at the West, which was almost despaired of being worth gathering a month ago. The extremely favorable fall has ripened many a field that the owner expected only to use for fodder. We have heard from many sources, says an exchange, that the quantity of corn at the west this year, will be far superior to that of 1857. The quantity is not, of course, as large in bushels of ears as it was last year; but there is reason to believe that there will be as many bushels of really sound corn. This is very encouraging, since it is well known that the oat crop is almost a total failure all over the prairie States, and not worth bragging of anywhere.

Comets.—The great comet having now begun to depart, to return no more for hundreds, if not thousands, of years, it may be some gratification to our readers to know that another is visible to the naked eye, although of modest and unpretending appearance. This is Tuttle's comet, and is in the constellation Pegasus, which group is in a direct range with a line drawn from the two pointers in the "Great Dipper" through the North star, and is about as far from that body as Arcturus.—*Wash. Union.*

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The ravages of the yellow fever at New Orleans show no abatement. The number of deaths for the past week reach 390, against 380 last week. The victims are almost exclusively unacclimated persons, who insist upon returning to the city, notwithstanding the warnings to keep away.

Sickness in Texas.—The Galveston papers publish a list of 112 deaths occurring there from yellow fever during the four weeks ending the 14th instant—among them two physicians. Letters from Brownsville, dated the 22nd ult., say that the yellow fever is prevailing in that city to an extent, and with a malignity never before witnessed.

Elections in November.—On the 1st of November, the State and Congressional elections will occur in Louisianna. On the 2d, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois are to elect State officers and members of the thirty-sixth Congress. On the 4th, Wisconsin votes, and on the 9th, Delaware.

An Ancient Church.—The "First Church in Hartford," Connecticut, (Congregational,) must be a model of its kind. It has been in existence two hundred and twenty-five years, and has never dismissed a pastor. It has had ten in all, nine of whom have lived and died among their people; and the tenth, the venerable Dr. Hawes, has now been in charge of it for forty years, and seems likely to remain, as his predecessors did, till death.

Sweet are the uses of Adversity.—Amid the terrible pestilence that has shrouded our city with a pall of death, for so many grievous weeks, how beautiful has been the spectacle of a glorious humanity, shining through all, and triumphant over the gloom! What virtues, charities, friendships, sympathies, affections, have been brought into conspicuous exercise, which had been scarcely supposed to exist among us, while, in a full tide of prosperous life, each hurried to his occupations, or his pleasures, seemingly solicitous of nothing but himself! How many thousands, noble and devoted people—strong men and sensitive women —have gathered nightly at the bedside of the sufferer; watched with unwearied eyes; tended with fostering care; nursed with ministering hands; tenderly, lovingly, thoughtfully, patiently; soothing where they could not save; and weeping over the infirmities to which they could impart no strength; the agonies which could only find relief in death! Verily, it has been a grand spectacle, such as humanity never can exhibit, save in such a season of general sorrows.—*Chas. Mercury.*

China to be Romanized.—It is affirmed that the Emperor Napoleon will transmit the Chinese treaty to the Pope in a solemn manner, as an offering of the eldest son of the church, and that the Court of Rome makes extensive preparation to Catholicize the Celestial empire. The London Morning Post discharges a portentous article against the Propaganda, as, of all the establishments connected with the Papacy, the most wonderful and dangerous in the efficiency and completeness of its organization. The establishment will not be idle on this occasion.

Paris Cor. Jour. of Com.

Oaks in England.—The Parliamentary oak in Clips Park is said to be 1,500 years old. This park existed before the Conquest, and belongs to the Duke of Portland. The tallest oak was the same nobleman's property. It was called the Duke's walking stick, and was higher than Westminster Abbey. The largest oak in England is the Calthorpe oak, Yorkshire. It measures seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. The Three Shire oak at Worksop is called so from forming parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and York. This tree had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, drooping over 777 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelenos, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. The bark brought $200 and its timber $670. In the mansion of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room forty-two feet long and twenty-seven feet broad, the floor and wainscot of which were the production of a single tree, an oak, grown on the estate.

The Olympic Games.—A foreign paper says that the Olympic Games, after having been discontinued fifteen hundred years, are re-established at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, by a decree of the Queen Regent of Greece. These games are said to have been instituted by the god Jupiter himself, and on account of their supposed divine origin, none but those of the best possible moral character and most heroic attributes were permitted to take part in them. Among the eminent patrons of the Olympic Games was Herod, the King of Judea, who, finding the institution declining even in his day, restored it temporarily to its old magnificence. The last of these games took place about the year 440.—*Boston Courier.*

In the destruction by fire of that venerable building, the Antwerp Exchange, the crash of the ironwork and glass of the matchless cupola was a main feature in the catastrophe—it was heard six miles of. The roof measured fifty-three yards, and in its construction 1,400,000 lbs. of iron and 600,000 lbs. of glass were used, the whole mass being supported by twelve cast-iron pillars fixed against the walls. The cost of its erection was £18,400. The Bourse stood in the very centre of Antwerp. It was built at the dawn of the Reformation, in 1531, and in it, for a considerable time, a large portion of the trade of the world was carried on.

Business worth talking About.—In six weeks, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 11, the receipts of new cotton at New Orleans were 176,000 bales, worth about $9,000,000.

A Taste of Marriage.—A gentleman described to Jerrold the bride of a mutual friend. "Why he is six feet high, and she is the shortest woman I ever saw! What taste eh?" "Ay," Jerrold replied, "and only a taste!"

A GREAT CHANGE.—The Democracy of the whole Union know all about "Old Berks," the Pennsylvania stronghold of Democracy. The praises of this county—a whole Congressional District in itself—for years past have been yearly trumpeted. "Old Berks" is all wrong this time. It has supported unwaveringly Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Cass, and Pierce; but Buchanan has been too much for Berks, and Berks in turn has been too much for Buchanan and his right hand man. Mr. J. Glancy Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (the most important Congressional Committee) and Mr. Buchanan's organ in the House, has been beaten 45 votes in a county giving, it is said, between *six and seven thousand Democratic majority.*

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Charlotte Democrat recently complained that we quoted the Charleston Mercury as good democratic authority against the present democratic Administration. We think we gave a good reason for so doing; but lest our Charlotte friend may differ with us, we furnish him with another, more conclusive if possible, taken from the editorial correspondence of the Charleston Courier. Mr. Yeadon writes from Washington:—

"Just before starting for Richmond I had the pleasure of a call and kindly greeting from our veteran brother editor, Mr. John Heart, recently of the Charleston *Mercury*, but now connected with the Postoffice Department in Washington."

The Washington Union on the Democracy.—The President's organ at Washington (even before the elections) is in deep distress on account of the fearful prospect that the Democracy will soon be utterly demoralized, and divided into a Northern and a Southern faction. Its leader on Tuesday opens thus:—"There certainly," says the *Union*, "seems to be more or less danger that the Democratic organization in this country, like that of the Republicans and Americans, will become a mere piece of mosaic, 'a bit of white stone here' and a bit of black stone there,—'a species of hydra of many heads, composed of many men of many minds. There is an effort on foot to give the Democracy a distinctive Northern and Southern aspect—to admit, in truth, in the party what its members pronounce unconstitutional in the Government, a political free sentiment and a political slave sentiment."

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore Dental College,

TAKES great pleasure in giving his friends and those in need of his professional services notice that he is now at home and prepared to perform all Dental operations.

Dr. B. has the honor of introducing to his patrons and friends, Dr. R. SCOTT, who is associated with him in practice, being a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and a practitioner of several years experience.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 11. 53-

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct'r 14. 54-tf

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

WE are now ready to fill orders for fashionable Coats, Pants or Vests. The Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

is remarkably large and well selected, being in every respect equal to assortments found in larger cities.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction, *or goods may be returned!* Our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is Far Superior to Any Other Sold in the State!

And the Stock on hand, amounting to upwards of $18,000, we presume will exceed any other in value.

The FURNISHING GOODS

for Gentlemen, offered at this house, *are never found in Dry Goods stores or mixed stocks.* We sell for

Gent's Wear Exclusively,

and can offer inducements unknown to those whose sales are not confined to *a particular branch of trade.*

☞ Send your orders to

BALDWIN'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 22. 48i2m

The Life of Bishop Capers, by Dr. Wightman. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON. Oct. 13.

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON. Also, Western Sides and Shoulders.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9. 35tf

D. W. BOWMAN. K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 10-6mpd

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

To be held at FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 3d, 4th and 5th, 1858.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on the 11th inst., the following Committees were appointed, to act as Judges and to award Premiums at the Fair, viz:

AGRICULTURE.—Wm McMillan, Esq, N G Jones, Wm B Wright, Wm Cade, Col Alex Murchison, R E Harris.

HORTICULTURE.—Hugh McLean, Jos A Worth, Jonathan Evans, J W Strange, A J Woodward.

HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNETS AND CATTLE.—John Elliot, Col A S McNeill, John A Williams, John Buie, Angus Shaw.

TROTTING HORSES.—Col Wm Alderman, Dr D W C Benbow, W C Troy, Geo Elliot, Charles Williams.

SHEEP AND HOGS.—Farquh'd Smith, E Spearman, Randal McDaniel, Duncan Shaw, John Holmes.

POULTRY.—David McDuffie, Theo Evans, D G McRae, J C Blocker.

SALT PROVISIONS.—J D Williams, J W Lett, Neill Buie, C H Cofield.

DAIRY.—Maj A McLean, A H Dewar, Mrs J A Worth, Mrs Jonathan Evans, Mrs John A Williams, Mrs John Buie, Mrs J H Hawley, Mrs J H Hall.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.—S J Hinsdale, Jno C Haigh, Mrs Jno C Smith, Mrs J W Sandford, Mrs David Gow, Miss Annabella McKellar, Miss Mary H Pearce, Miss Anna McIntyre, Miss Susan Gilchrist.

STEAM POWER, HORSE POWER, HAND POWER.—C R Mallett, G H Makepeace, David Murphy, J R Murchison, John Kirkpatrick.

MECHANICS.—John McDonald, John J Minor, Thos J Bulla, Hector McKethan.

FARMING UTENSILS.—Col Alex Elliot, John Waddill, J H Hawley, Duncan Morison, David Worth, Dr Jno McCormick.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARTS, &c.—N A Stedman, Thos J Curtis, A W Fuller, C G Wright, T I Owen, T A E Evans.

CABINET WORK.—E S Hobbs, S W Tillinghast, Wm Vink.

HATS, SHOES, &c.—W T Horne, E L Pemberton, R M Orrell, Gen John Winslow.

SADDLERY, &c.—John H. Cook, Jos Utley, P M Hale, A A McKethan, Isaac B Hawley.

NAVAL STORES.—J A Worth, A M Johnson, J A McLauchlin, C D Nixon.

MANUFACTURES, MILL FABRICS.—John A Pemberton, A Johnson, jr, J G Cook, J C Thomson.

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.—Jno C Smith, E F Moore, C E Leete, Mrs E J Lilly, Mrs M A Fuller, Mrs A A McKethan, Mrs Jos Huske, Miss Mary McKenzie, Miss Ann Warden.

PAINTINGS, FANCY NEEDLE-WORK.—Wm N Tillinghast, W K Blake, Jesse R McLean, Miss M J Thomson, Miss Isabella Leete, Miss Sallie Smith, Miss Ann McDiarmid, Miss Emma Jackson, Miss Fannie Gilchrist.

FLOWERS.—Thos J Robinson, Thos C Fuller, Mrs J W Evans, Mrs W B Wright, Miss Mary H Sandford, Miss Mary Winslow, Miss Morton Bell, Miss Julia Steel, Miss S A Tillinghast, Miss Eliza Cook, Miss S C Ray.

MINERALS.—Hon W Winslow, Capt J A J Bradford, Dr T D Haigh.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS will be awarded by the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y

Town papers copy 1t.

BOWLING ALLEY FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of James Dodd and wife, et al, I will sell at the Market House, on Saturday the 13th of November, the lot of Land, 3-10 of an Acre, on which there is a BOWLING ALLEY, situated on Mumford Street, in the town of Fayetteville.

Terms of Sale,—$20 in cash, the balance of purchase money at 6 months. Bond and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master

Oct. 16. 55*3t

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE

C. B. COOK

Oct. 14. 54-tf

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

A Few Bbls. excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime *sweet* MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.

Oct. 14. 54-tf

The Hymns and Discipline of the Methodist Church. A new supply just received.

Oct'r 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

FRESH

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of

Silk and Staple Fancy Goods,

Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies' wear,

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE; ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and DeLains, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Debages; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;

Cheneille and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles;) Cloth, Velvet, and Merino Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.

A very large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

made in the latest styles,—WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

A few handsome Carpetings, Druggets and Hearth Rugs; Trunks; Valices; Boots and Shoes; &c., &c.

With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To which my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, *and purchase if suited.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of handsome Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 1, 1858. 42tf

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is orderded by the Board of Directors of this Company that a seventh instalment of TEN per cent. of the Capital Stock subscribed be called in, and that the same shall be due and payable on the 15th day of November nex. H. W. GUION, Prest.

Oct'r 7, 1858. 54-1m

Town papers 1m.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of SMITH & O'BRIEN has been dissolved. All the claims against them are to be settled by me; and no one is now allowed to contract debts in the name of the Firm.

WM. S. SMITH

Oct'r 11, 1858. 54-3t

TERRYS

Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows: FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,

Manufacturer & Proprietor,

Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51*1tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE LEGISLATURE of this State will assemble on the 3d Monday of November, four weeks from to-day.

Those who propose to apply for the passage of private acts should remember that advertisement of their intention is required by the Constitution.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Winston Sentinel, (Democratic,) in an article on the ensuing Legislature, reads the Democratic platform as limiting State aid to works of Internal Improvement to such only as tend to the development of the resources of the State; and of these to such an extent only, as will not lay too onerous burdens either upon the State or her citizens. It also objects to the principle upon which aid has been heretofore extended; that is, the State subscribing two dollars to every one dollar by individuals, has led to arrangements by which the whole cost has been paid by the State—the individual stockholders dividing the contracts among themselves at such rates as left their stock clear gain. The State had far better (adds the Sentinel,) at once assume the entire responsibility of the cost, and let the contracts out to the lowest bidder."

The Sentinel does not name any scheme as coming within its limits. But its principles undoubtedly embrace the Coalfields road, which will develop the most valuable resources of the State, *without laying any burdens at all on the State or the people.* The company does not ask the State to take two-thirds of its stock, out of which to build the road without cost to individuals; nor does it ask the State to take *any* stock. It simply asks that the State will lend it her bonds, receiving as security the Company's bonds and a mortgage of its whole property, costing nearly twice the amount borrowed. *Upon the State bonds* THE COMPANY WILL PAY THE INTEREST; so that the State need lay no taxes to meet the interest, nor the principal either, for the company will take care of that also at the end of twenty or thirty years which the bonds will run.

That this will be a safe operation for the State is manifest from the fact that individuals have already actually laid out three or four hundred thousand dollars upon the work; and this, too, not at such rates as the Sentinel complains of in regard to the State's money. They have been spending their own money, and have got value for it in work done. So also they will spend their own money if they borrow it from the State, for they and their property will be liable for it.

In every view of the subject, we do not see a solitary reason why the whole State should not unite in thus aiding this work, which will benefit the whole State without taxing any portion of it.

MCREE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF IREDELL.—The readers of the Observer, who have been made familiar by extracts and notices with the merits of Mr. McRee's volumes, will be glad to see that they are appreciated abroad. The following letter from Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, is published in the Wilmington Journal:—

Copy of a Letter from Hon. George Bancroft.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Returning home after an absence of more than two months, I found your volumes on the Life and Times of James Iredell. They were to me most acceptable as a gift from the Author, and as a work of the utmost interest and importance. Your volumes are not only a most valuable contribution to the historic literature of the country, but a most vivid picture of social life and manners. I find them so attractive that I was kept up very late last evening in the perusal of them, and find it difficult to lay them aside before finishing them. If North Carolina contains more of such treasures as you have brought forward, the whole Union have a right to demand their publication.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Very truly your obliged,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

Mr. G. J. MCREE, Wilmington, N. C.

In publishing the above, the Wilmington Journal says that nothing has been done to bring this work before the public, and invokes the co-operation of the press of the State. We do not think this imputation of indifference is deserved by the press, which we believe has very generally noticed the work with favor. For our own part, we are inclined to think that the Observer has published nearly as many *columns* of extracts, review, &c., as the Journal had *lines*, up to its present manifestation of zeal.

FRUIT.—We give to-day No. 2 of the acceptable articles of our Pomological friend. Nos. 3 and 4 will follow hereafter.

Mr. Daniel McMillan, Jr., of Robeson, (just beyond the Cumberland line,) has presented us with some very beautiful and well flavored apples, of which he has several bearing trees, and will soon have more, for he has grafted them extensively. We hope to see this fine fruit in our market.

DISCOUNTS.—A New York letter in one of our exchanges mentions the fact of decreasing discounts by the banks of that city, but says that this arises from no restrictive policy on the part of the banks, but from the dearth of prime paper and the diminished wants of the merchants.

We have heard it remarked here, that the offerings at our banks are very small. People have not yet forgotten the dreadful panic of only one year ago, and are cautious about making notes.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales of considerable quantities of North Carolina Bonds in New York at 95; Virginia 94; Tennessee 92; Missouri 87½.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Administration met with a Waterloo defeat in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which voted last week. We could rejoice over such a result if it were not that the victors are worse, if possible, than the vanquished, being, to all appearance, a combination of various fragments of parties, in which black republicanism, we believe, forms by far the largest element. It is more than probable that these elections will secure to that party the majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, which will have to elect the President in case of failure to elect by the people.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It appears that 20 Opposition, 3 anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 2 regular Democrats, are elected to Congress. In the present Congress there are 15 Democrats and 10 Opposition.

OHIO.—15 Opposition and 8 Democratic members elected, in place of 12 Opposition and 9 Democrats.

INDIANA.—It is pretty well ascertained that 8 Opposition, at least, are elected, and probably 3 Democrats. In the present Congress parties stand, 6 Democrats to 5 Republicans.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—All the old members of Congress, except Col. Orr, who declined, were re-elected last week, without opposition. They are all democrats, of course. We have no particulars as to Col. Orr's district, in which two democrats ran.

Our former townsman, Wm. S. Mullins, Esq. is re-elected to the Legislature from Marion District. His election was hotly contested, it is said, because he voted last year for a law to punish with whipping a second offence of trading with slaves.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The American party carried the municipal election last week almost without opposition. Mayor Swann was re-elected by 19,000 majority, and 28 Americans to 2 Democrats elected to the Common Councils.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Richmond Whig mentions an incident of some significance to the iron men of Pennsylvania, who are just now much concerned about the tariff, being exceedingly desirous of having it amended so as to afford protection to the iron and other local interests of that State. It states that the Administration some time ago contracted with a Mr. Myers to furnish iron pipes from Scotland for the water works at Washington city, but that, seeing a storm brewing among the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania at this preference of foreign over domestic iron, and hoping to cajole that State in the election last week, the Administration actually repudiated the pipe contract, just before the election, and took special pains to publish the fact.

This is a small business for the Administration of a great country like this; and it is not surprising that the people of that State had the spirit to repudiate the Administration.

We have no sympathy with the iron and coal men and manufacturers of that State. They have persisted in voting, time and again, for a party which turns a deaf ear to their calls for protection. They allowed themselves to be cheated by the wretched falsehood concocted in 1844, and blazoned upon the Polk and Dallas banners in their State, that "Polk was a better tariff man than Clay." And when they found out that they had been cheated, they had not sense enough, or spirit enough, to resent the wrong. They have continued to vote for just such "better tariff men," and they deserve to realize the bitter fruits of their folly.

The Washington Union, we see, in noticing the defeat in Pennsylvania, attempts to palm off the same old cheat again, by arraigning "the soundness of the judgment that would thus strike down the men of Pennsylvania who can best subserve the true interests of that State, in order to give place to a handful of political speculators who really have no power to benefit honest industry."

What is the difference between having no power, and not using power, to subserve the true interests of that State?

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Whilst the windy Southern Conventions have been talking and resolving, to no good purpose, a commercial house in Richmond, Va., has been acting. A few years ago, Messrs Edmond, Davenport & Co. of that city, imported the first cargo of Rio coffee ever received in Richmond. They sold it at auction, and were so well satisfied with the result that they continued the business, which has rapidly increased, in coffee and other South American productions, until now regular lines of vessels sail between Rio and Richmond. The house offered at auction, on Friday last, 8,600 bags of coffee, and 6,000 sacks of Salt.

The coffee was all sold at $10 25 to $11 65, averaging $11 per 100 lbs. A considerable portion of it was bought by Baltimore and Philadelphia merchants. The salt sold at $1 22½ to $1 25 per sack.

There is some sense in this enterprise, looking well for "big Richmond" and its trade.

W. C. & R. RAIL ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad company was held in Wilmington last week—Gen. Dockery presiding.

From the Journal we learn that the old officers were re-elected, except the Sec'y and Treas'r, who declined; David S. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and Vardry McBee, Esq, of Lincolnton, were elected for the Eastern and Western Divisions, respectively.

The greater portion of the grading between the Cape Fear and Lumberton, about one-half between Lumberton and the Pee Dee, and two-fifths between Charlotte and Rutherfordton, have been contracted for. The value of the work done on the Eastern division amounts to $91,894; on the Western division to $88,156, making an aggregate of $180,050.

The means have not been provided for bridges or tressle-work. If provided, the track laying might be commenced on the 1st of April next.

A through-ticket for passengers has been formed from Wilmington to New Orleans, price $62 50.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.—It is with pleasure we have marked of late a revival of the spirit which had so long made the National Intelligencer one of the most able and instructive, as it has always been the most dignified, of journalists. After a year or two of comparative paucity of editorials, it has lately seldom appeared without a leading article of force and interest. The following is one of the latest:—

"*Practical Legislation, and its Effect on Parties.*—In the discharge of our duty as public journalists and as faithful chroniclers of the current time, we have lately been not unfrequently called to note the increasing evidences of grave dissensions in the ranks of our Democratic friends. Believing, as we are glad to do, that the masses of all parties in a country like ours are animated by equally patriotic, if not always by equally enlightened motives of conduct, we have been compelled to regret that of late years so large a share of our political activity has been expended in unprofitable discussions, which have rather ministered to questions of strife than conduced to the substantial interests of the people. We have never supposed, however, that a people so practical as ours would be content to leave in perpetual abeyance the consideration of those economical questions which intimately concern their prosperity and welfare, and hence we have not been at all surprised by the recent expressions of popular sentiment coming from the heart of the Democracy in the great Middle States, and demanding, in no equivocal terms, some more effective measures of beneficent legislation than Congress has found time to pass under the exacting pressure of a fruitless sectional agitation, which, during the last few years, has absorbed the attention of our rulers, to the almost total neglect of the topics which come home directly to the business and bosoms of the people.

"Questions of purely sectional origin and bearing, from the very nature of their terms, must ever lack a foundation broad enough or deep enough to furnish a permanent ground of political action to those who seek to make them the tests of partisan discriminations. The most compact confederations must fall away and lose their consistency and force under the ceaseless friction of a noisy and polemical agitation, which, powerless for good, is potent only in the resources of crimination and invective. Great and respectable combinations of independent men can be held together only by some strong affinity of common interest; and hence a bond of union more permanent than the mere watchwords of party must be discovered and applied so soon as those watchwords cease any longer to represent real and substantial issues of public policy.

"We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that our Democratic friends would find in the end that the sectional issues which they have of late years contributed so largely to raise and foment are destined to prove a source of weakness rather than of strength to the organization which seemed for a time to thrive by their prominence. Accordingly we have already the melancholy confession of the official journal that the Democratic party of the present time is in more or less danger of becoming "a mere piece of mosaic, 'a bit of white stone here and a bit of black stone there' —a species of hydra of many heads, composed of 'many men of many minds.'" It is idle for the Democracy, any more than the other political organisations which divide the country, to expect that the people will recognise the duty of implicit allegiance to a party which habitually neglects the public wants to engage in an empty controversy over abstract questions, whose settlement to-day only tends to open anew the sources of fresh bickering and dissension to-morrow. In the field of speculation there is room for the widest diversity of opinions, and this diversity may be safely tolerated if only there be an agreement upon the practical and immediate interests of the Republic. But when these latter are postponed, and when a disputatious political orthodoxy sets up the arbitrary standards of its faith on grounds rather metaphysical than real, the "sober second-thought" of the people will rarely be found to recognise its obligations, or to stand greatly in awe of the threats pronounced against dissent.

"Nor can any party expect to live on the memory of its past exploits, still less on the imagination that its perpetuation in office is indispensable to the stability of the Confederacy. Neither the prestige of the past, nor the solemn adjurations of the future, can retrieve in the popular judgment the want of useful activity in the present; and if the Democracy do not meet this demand they have neither right nor claim to the tenure of that power which they hold at the will of the people, and not, as it seems to be sometimes mistakenly thought, for the benefit of the party organization. If this latter be in danger of falling to pieces, (as the *Union* now apprehends,) its disintegration cannot be stayed by any jeremiads pronounced against the contumacy of particular leaders or constituents of the party; but the popular confidence which it is forfeiting, as is proved by every new defection, may perhaps be regained by discarding the ruinous maxims which have latterly converted our political contests into a mere "strife of tongues," whereas, in former days, they were joined in generous rivalry over some question of real importance to the Commonwealth."

Whether or not it is the apparently well founded hope of the falling to pieces of the party which has so long abused its power, that has renewed the tone of the Intelligencer, we cannot say. But the signs of disbandment are multiplying; and perhaps it only needed the terrible defeats of last week to bring matters to a crisis. The party which claims that to "the victors belong the spoils," as well in political contests as in sanguinary war; which has so often conquered under that mercenary motto, and which, after conquering, has been "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder," is about to be disbanded—perhaps we should rather say is disbanded. The general principle laid down by the Intelligencer, as to the necessity of some great bond of union for a party, is undoubtedly sound, and might be justly applied to any other than the democratic party. But all principles fail when applied to that party, which is *sui generis*. It was founded upon the spoils. It has lived upon the public plunder. And in our opinion it breaks to pieces now, not for the want of any sound principle of government which it either never had or desired to have, but simply because the amount of plunder, prodigious as it is, is still inadequate to the demands of the grand army of clamorous expectants. The ranks of this army (if it be proper to speak of *ranks* where there are no privates but all are leaders) have been prodigiously swelled of late by the defections from the Whig and American parties. And we have the satisfaction of believing that they have helped to destroy the power of their new allies. We wish them joy. They have done some good, though they might have done more if they had remained Whigs, and stood by the principles and the party of their glorious old leader, HENRY CLAY.

APPROPRIATE.—The county of Guilford has put up a new Court House, and it is expected that the old one will soon be pulled down, a proceeding looked for with some anxiety, it is said, in consequence of there being a bottle of old whiskey in the wall, which some people thereabouts are anxious to get hold of.

The idea of putting a bottle of whiskey in the wall of a court house is a most appropriate one. Indeed it might well be embedded in the corner stone of such an edifice. Whiskey is undoubtedly its chief support. Without it, there would be but little use for Judge or Jury, and the lawyers would starve. We propose that a bottle of "mean whiskey," the regular "blue head," "r. g.," be placed in the corner stone of every court house, jail, and whipping post, hereafter to be erected in the State. Not good whiskey, for we contend that a man can take a swig of that now and then, and not only continue to live, but continue to be a gentleman. But mean whiskey! Faugh! Only read the anecdote of the Georgia Judge who got drunk one night on his landlord's bad whiskey and was not surprised the next morning to find the landlord's silver spoons in his pocket.

But this bottle of whiskey in the Guilford court house! what a history it would tell, if it could speak, of the crimes and distress which had been detailed within hearing of it, as growing out of the misuse of whiskey! how many fights, murders, robberies; how many bright hopes of youth and manhood blighted; how much domestic peace destroyed; how many wives widowed, and children orphaned. And how many lies sworn in telling of them all. And all owing to whiskey.

Yes, by all means let us have a bottle of whiskey—nay a whole cask—put in the corner stone of every court house.

The Public Treasurer of this State offers for sale $50,000 State Bonds issued for the benefit of the Western Extension of the N. C. Road. Bids received until Nov. 17 1858.

FLOUR.—The Salem Press mentions that R. L. Patterson, Esq., proprietor of the Wachovia mills in that place, has sent off an average of 200 bbls. of flour per week for the last seven weeks.

Moving.—The Rutherfordton Enquirer states that some 59 persons passed through Rutherfordton, on Friday morning last, removing from Lincoln County, and bound for the far West.

A few weeks since, we noticed a considerable number of movers passing through this place, from Davidson and other portions of this State, and the adjoining counties of Virginia. All for the West.—*Salem Press.*

One Hundred & Fifty Dollars for Tobacco in Milton!—Mr. John W. Lewis, of Halifax, Va., sold in this market yesterday, a lot of yellow leaf Tobacco, (this year's crop,) for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per hundred weight. Milton leads the World in the new crop. Hurra!

Milton Chronicle.

MARRIED,

In Bladen County, on the 13th inst., by John A. Wooten, Esq., PETER S. PERRY, Esq., to Miss SARAH ANN WHEELER.

Town papers please copy.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday the 7th inst., at an advanced age, Mrs. BARBARA CAMPBELL, widow of the late Duncan Campbell.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 18.

BACON—	12 a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	30 a 31
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 11½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	70 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 60 a 0 65
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	6 00 a 6 25	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 00
Super.	6 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 80 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	5 60 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	85 a 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 75 a 0	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 60 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 60 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	42 a 42½
PERUVIAN GUANO—			
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,		
A less quantity,	70 " "		of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Up to Friday continued quite animated, but the news on that day caused a little fluttering in the morning, and a few sales were made at 11½, but later in the day prices recovered, and principal sales closed at 11½ to 11⅝.

Flour—Receipts light; we advance our figures.

Corn—But little coming in.

Oats—Receipts quite light.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 16, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 3 10, Hard (new) 1 75. Spirits 45½. Rosin, No. 1 low grade 2 25, No. 2 1 25, Common 1 15. Cotton, sales of 121 bales at 12.

At New York, Southern Wheat, white 1 25 to 1 35, red 1 10. Cotton heavy and lower—middling uplands 12⅛. Spirits 50. No. 1 Rosin 3 75 to $4, fine pale 6 12 to 6 25.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct. 18, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, John Shaw, Ray & Pearce, C E Leete, J J Gilchrist, J H Hall, Agt Beaver Creek Co, J O Boon & Co, R E Heide, G W I Goldston, H L Myrover & Co, J Ottarburg, A Johnson, Jr, H & E J Lilly, R W Goldston, W N Tillinghast, J Martine, J W Lett, Joel Williams, A G Thornton, E W Willkings, G H Haigh, J J Gilchrist, J R McDuffie, Starr & Williams, A W Steel, J Kyle, M Faulk, John Winslow, E J Hale & Son, E F Moore, W Prior, C B Cook, R McMillan, J R McDonald, H McDonald, A Holmes, Jr.

Oct 17.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Lawrence, Samuel Shumick, Williams & Long, J & D G Worth, J M Worth & Son, Rockfish Co, John Shortridge, J & E Kerner, Worth & Utley, Dr Foulkes, E J Hale & Son, Smitherman & Spencer, Brown & Macon, Murchison, Reid & Co, J C Poe, J W Lett, E Glover, A J Woodward, Mrs A A Brooksbank, D Anderson, C W Andrews, G W Harris, Mrs I Dodd, H S Muse, E N Moffitt, H McDonald, R Little, J A Pemberton, D Murphy, M A Baker, S Edwards, H L Myrover & Co, W D & A Moffitt, Jos Newlin, G & L Brandt, W McIntyre, D McDougald, Mrs M Banks, P Taylor, Mrs T B Tyson, A A McKethan, Stedman & Horne, C T Haigh & Sons, W Overby, S J Hinsdale, J C Smith, R Mitchell, J Ottarburg, A M Branson, D Shaw, W B Wright, G W Williams & Co.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The Africa has arrived, with advices from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

The Ocean Telegraph shares had become buoyant again and had advanced from £380 to £420. Mr. Varley, the electrician, expresses confidence that his estimate of the distance at which the interruption exists will be found about correct.

The Spanish government has sanctioned the importation of cotton seed into Cuba.

The Spanish elections were expected to be stormy, and there were rumors of another ministerial crisis, but they were substantially contradicted.

Commercial.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 41,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,600 and exporters 6,500. Prices were unchanged, but the demand had slackened. Holders, however, were firm, owing to the damage which the crop is understood to have received. The stock in port amounted to 498,000. At Manchester goods were unchanged, but sales were slow.

Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions dull.

Consols 98¾ for money, to 3-10 for account.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £150,000.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The Steamer Star of the West arrived to-day, from Aspinwall the 5th.

She brings $1,400,000 in treasure.

The news from Fraser river is cheering. The streams are falling, and miners are realizing eighty dollars a day.

No further news has been received of the Indian difficulties in Oregon.

It was rumored on the Isthmus that Mr. Lamar, the American Minister, had demanded of Costa Rica two millions of dollars for the massacre of Americans at Virgin Bay.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, the Administration organ in that State, which was so "confident of success," on the morning of the election, exclaims in its Thursday's issue, "*The present defeat in our State is wide-spread and terrible.*"

G. & L. BRANDT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Trunks; Carpet Bags and Valises; Hardware; Cutlery; Crockery; Musical Instruments; Imported Havanna and Principe Segars; for sale by the Box only. A large assortment of Negro Blankets, Mackinaws, &c. &c.

Comprising in all one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay their accounts at first presentation.

Our friends and the public generally are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.

G. & L. BRANDT.
South side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 18, 1858. 54-tf

BUCKWHEAT! BUCKWHEAT!!

JUST received by Flora McDonald, a lot NEW HULLED BUCKWHEAT, in Barrels, Hf. and Qrs., Boxes Qr. Bags and Eighths.

—ALSO—

A prime article S. H. SYRUP, FRESH BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. For sale by

D. ANDERSON.
Oct'r 18. 55-2t

FOR RENT.

VERY LOW, my HOUSE near the Mile Branch.

JOHN KERSHAW.
Oct'r 16. 55-4t

A Fine Bay Horse for Sale. Apply to JOHN KERSHAW,

At Blount's Creek Factory.
Fayetteville, Oct'r 16. 55-4t

TO CUT WOOD.

WE want 8 or 10 HANDS, to cut wood, either by the month or cord,—pay every Saturday night.

ROBERTS & HOPKINS.
Oct. 15, 1858. 55-4t
Carolinian copy.

FOR SALE.

ONE prime Draught and Carriage HORSE, eight years old, good size, and well built; one two-horse WAGON and Gear, all in prime order, bridles, lines, &c. Also, one pair MILL ROCKS, ready dressed and furrowed; balance-iron in, ready for use, large and thick; best Northern grit. Other fixtures, if desired, all go together.

JOHN FORT.
Oct'r 16. 55-3t

HERRICK'S CARPET SWEEPER.

The Housekeeper's Blessing!

A Great Domestic Invention!

MR. H. H. HERRICK has just perfected a highly valuable invention for sweeping carpets, by which every particle of dust, scraps of paper, thread, pins, needles, hair, &c, are taken up and deposited into tin receptacles, with perfect ease.

The Machine consists of a box fourteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and four inches deep, connected to which is a circular hair brush, which revolves by the turning of small wheels, and two tin compartments, into which the sweepings and dust are conveyed; on the top or centre of the box is connected a long handle, similar to that of a broom, by which the box is propelled along the carpet; the whole Machine weighing scarcely four pounds. It is simple in its construction, and durable, as one machine will last for many years; thorough in its operations, and can be used as well by a child as an adult.

It prevents the rising of dust—that sure companion to every other means now used for sweeping carpets, and so annoying to housekeepers who have the charge of valuable furniture, drapery, curtains, chandeliers, &c. It will save its cost in a short time in the wear of the carpet; one person with this machine can do the work of many servants. For Churches, Hotels, Steamboats, Saloons, and for every carpeted dwelling, it is admirably adapted, and it has only to be tried to be appreciated.

☞ For sale at **G. & L. BRANDT'S,**
Hay Street, sole Agents for North and South Carolina.

Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, and leave their orders, as the price is very moderate. Will be exhibited at the County Fair the 1st week in November next. G. & L. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1858. 55-

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst, TWO NEGRO BOYS; one named Josh, who says he belongs to Joseph R. Kemp, of Bladen County. Josh is about 21 or 22 years old, about 6 feet high, and had on when taken up, a satinet frock coat and striped cotton pants. The other, named John Brace or John Franklin, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owners of said Negroes are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailor.
Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

ROCKINGHAM MALE ACADEMY.

DANIEL McINTYRE, PRINCIPAL.
———, ASSISTANT.

THE exercises of this Institute will open on Monday the 18th of October next. The course of study will be thorough and systematic,—such as to prepare boys for College or the higher walks of life. No pains will be spared to advance students in their text-books, and give them a good moral training. The School will continue forty weeks, with one week vacation at Christmas. Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from the time of entering; but it is very desirable that they be present at the opening.

Board from $8 00 to $10 00 per month.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, viz.—

Primary English,	$10 00
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	17 50

Sept. 24. 55*3t

ROCKINGHAM FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. D. McINTYRE, PRINCIPAL.
———, ASSISTANT.

THE exercises of this School will be opened on Monday, the 18th October next, and continue forty weeks, with one week vacation at Christmas.

Instruction will be given in all the branches taught in the best female institutions.

Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, viz:—

Primary English,	$12 50
Higher English branches and Mathematics,	15 00
EXTRA.	
Music on Piano with use of instrument,	20 00
Latin, Greek, French, Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, each,	5 00

Sept. 24, 1858. 55*3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, made at September term, 1858, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 15th November next, the following REAL ESTATE, belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Benjamin Robinson:

The TENEMENTS on Green and Old Street, known as the Shop Property.

One LOT on Rowan and Hillsborough Streets, containing about 4 acres.

One LOT in Campbellton, containing about ½ acre.

A TRACT OF LAND subject to the Dower of Mrs Robinson, adjoining the late residence of Dr. Benj Robinson, and on the North and South sides of Robinson Street, containing about 170 acres, of which 15 acres are in the town of Fayetteville.

Terms of sale:—Bonds with approved security, payable in six months, bearing interest from date.

BENJ. R. HUSKE, Adm'r.
Oct'r 15. 55ts

LAND FOR SALE.

I Am desirous of selling **1600** ACRES OF LAND in the County of Robeson, two miles from Randalsville Post Office. There is on the tract a comfortable DWELLING and all necessary Out-houses, also, Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press. 75 acres cleared and under cultivation. All the Tract is fine farming land. No better place can be found for a Turpentine Still. To a person who wishes to make a permanent residence, this is a fine chance. Moral neighborhood; churches and schools convenient. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 18, 1858. 55tf
Presbyterian copy.

FOR SALE.

Land on Lower Little River.

IN pursuance of the Order of the Court of Equity in the case of B. W. Smith vs. Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of W. B. Ham, et al, I will sell, at the Court House door, on Monday of the Superior Court, the 15th Nov'r, that valuable Tract of Land known as the Thadeus Bell Land, situated on Lower Little River, adjoining the lands of John Ann Colvin and others, containing about 303 Acres.

Terms of Sale,—$50 cash, balance at 6 months Bond and approved security required from the purchaser. W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
Oct'r 16. 55*4w

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

AFTER the 20th of November, the subscribers will be prepared to furnish their friends with a supply of Fruit Trees of the most estimable varieties cultivated in this country, consisting of

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Cherries and Plums.

We shall have no inferior kinds for sale. All will be of approved excellence, and sold on as favorable terms as the same sized trees can be purchased any where in the United States. Our stock of Pear Trees will be particularly fine, and of a quality for fruit which cannot be excelled.

We shall be able, hereafter, to meet any demands in our line, either in the pomolo gical or ornamental department, and trust that our business will be so conducted as to secure the confidence of our friends.

☞ All orders may be addressed to LOUIS H. WEBB, Agent of the Proprietors.

STANSILL, STEELE & CO.
Rockingham, Oct 5, 1858. 55-3t
Carolinian copy.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my PLANTATION CONTAINING 3440 ACRES, on the East side of Lumber River 1½ miles from Lumberton and the same distance from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road. There is on the premises a DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary Out-houses; a new SAW-MILL and new GRIST-MILL,—the Grist-Mill is the most profitable in the County, and whose large Pond furnishes a rich abundance of very fine Fish. The land is adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats and other grain. In the midst, also, of the Plantation is a large convenient MARL BED. Persons wishing a good Farm would do well to call soon.

THO. J. MORISEY.
Oct'r 14, 1858. 55-4t

LOST.

A NOTE, given for the hire of a negro boy during the year 1856, signed by M. C. Lamont, A. Campbell and J. G. Cook, and payable to the subscriber on or after the 1st Jan'y 1857. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, and the parties owing the same against paying it to any one but the undersigned, as steps will be soon taken to recover the value thereof in a Court of Equity.

WALTER L. STEELE.
Oct. 7, 1858. 54-1t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Thousand Acres of LAND lying in the County of Robeson, 10 miles West of Lumberton, near the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road; well Timbered either for Turpentine or Ton Timber. If not previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday of November Court. For further information apply to the subscriber.

T. R. McNEILL.
Oct. 16, 1858. 54*6w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1858, I will sell for cash, at the Court House Door in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost due for 1856, viz:—

No.	Acres	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Am't due.
160		Dennis Ivey, for Coy Ivey,	Indian Swamp,	$1 95
100		Aldridge Barnes,	West Flowers Swamp,	3 94
50		Dennis Morris,	South Ashpole,	2 40
50		Dennis Ivey,	Creek Swamp,	2 40
107		Arch'd C. Ray,	Shoe Heel,	4 89
150		Robinson Legget,	Wilkinson Swamp	6 45
268		Lauchlin McKay,	Lumber River,	19 52
150		Clinton Oxendine,	Watering Hole Swamp,	6 08
82		Daniel W. Graham,	do. do. do.	4 14
100		D. B. Graham,	do. do. do.	3 00
197		Jesse Brooks,	Bear Swamp,	6 20

REUBEN KING, Shff.
Lumberton, Oct. 9, 1858. 55-*3t

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

B. B. CULBRETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution commences the first of September next. Its location is on the Fayetteville and Warsaw stage road, 12 miles East of Fayetteville.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	10 00
Languages (Latin and Greek,)	12 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the neighborhood at $7.00.

For further particulars, address

ALEX. MAXWELL,
Sec. Board Trustees.

Blocker's P. O., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-1t*8t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on the 29th of October, at Public Sale, the following TRACTS OF LAND on the East side of Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Fayetteville:

1. The Mill Tract, three acres.
2. Balance of Troy Tract, fifty-four acres.
3. A tract of 210 acres.
4. A tract of 180 acres.
5. A tract of 74 acres.

These Tracts of Land all join, and comprise the well known Plantation of the late Alex'r McAlister, Jr. They are not surpassed in fertility by any in the county, and the range for Stock is first rate.

The location is a healthy one, and the morals of the people very good.

I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Terms of Sale: Six and nine months credit, for bonds with approved security.

☞ The Sale will take place at the late residence of the deceased.

NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.

Kyle's Landing, Sept'r 17. 47-*ts

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 13 miles from Greensboro'. The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors. 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land. Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm, a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time. J. K. PINNIX.

Sept 18, 1858. 46-*2m

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed by Aaron D. Headen, for certain purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, at the residence of said Aaron D. Headen, his entire property, viz:

One-half of an undivided Tract of LAND, containing about 500 Acres, adjoining Elias Brooks, Josiah Headen and others.

25 or 26 Likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children. His entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 1 Carriage and Harness; 2 Road Wagons; 1 Set Smith Tools; Farming Utensils; his present Crop of Corn, Wheat and Oats. Also, his interest in the undivided property in the posession of his Mother, consisting of 10 NEGROES, and other property.

The above sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. A credit of Six months will given; purchasers will be required to give bond with two approved Securities.

THOMAS A. BROOKS, } Trustees.
ANDREW HEADEN, }

St. Lawrence, Chatham, N. C., Oct. 1. 51-*3t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1858, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Duncan B. Johnson, dec'd, situate in Moore Co., on Drowning Creek and its tributaries—Deep Creek, Horse's Creek, Gut Creek, &c., to wit: 5,220 acres, embracing 8 different tracts, joining the lands of Malcom Blue, Duncan Brown, Arch'd Patterson, James Caddell, Alex'r McDonald, Caddell & McFarland's 50 acre tract, Dan'l McLeod, and others; and 849 acres, embracing 7 several tracts on the waters of Big Juniper, joining Malcom Johnson, John Pearce and others. Terms,—6 months credit, bond and security. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.

G. MELVIN McLEAN.

August 20, 1858. 39*tf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS IN RICHMOND COUNTY, situated two miles East of Laurinburgh and eight miles West of Floral College, and two miles from the Depot on the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Rail Road. The said tract contains Four Hundred and Thirty Acres. There is on the premises a good DWELLING, and all necessary out-houses, with a GIN HOUSE, and every thing to render the Plantation convenient and desirable. Terms, one, two and three years credit.

JAMES B. McLAURIN.

Oct'r 9. 53-*1m

T. WADDILL

Has taken charge of the

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-3m

N. C. Standard, Greensboro' Patriot, Wil. Journal, weekly, and Town papers, will copy 3 months and send bills. T. W.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Wm. R. Bolton, I offer for sale any or all of the property conveyed in said Trust, consisting in part of ½ interest in the Baily LAND, on Cross Creek, the growing Crop on said Land, or DWELLING HOUSE occupied by himself; 1263 ACRES about 5½ miles from Town on McPherson Creek, known as his Mill tract.

250 Acres LAND known as the Terry Land on Carver's Creek.

1 Roan Horse.
1 Sorrel Mare.

ALSO,

One Seine and Flat, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools. One ROCKAWAY. One CARRYALL One CART and large amount of Forage.

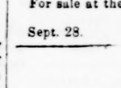
Persons desirous of purchasing any of the property conveyed in said Trust would do well to call on Mr. Bolton or myself as bargains may be had.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee

Sept. 30, 1858 50-30d

USEFUL ARTICLES.

FLUID, Oil and Lard Lamps;
Brittania and Brass Candlesticks;
Superior Steel Snuffers;
Brittania Castors, Tea Pots and Coffee Pots;
Brittania SPOONS and LADLES;
Brittania Communion Sets, Goblets and Cups;
Tinned Iron Spoons and Ladles;
Planished Tin Coffee Urns and Pots, Tea Pots;
Oyster and Beef Steak Dishes, and Dish Covers;
WAITERS, of all sizes and shapes.



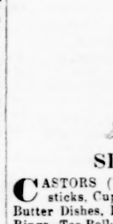
FINE SCISSORS; large for cutting, small for embroidery; Razors and Pocket Knives;

Baskets! Baskets!

for all purposes;

COFFEE MILLS;

Iron and Stone Mortars;
Stone Crocks; Tin Ware;
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls;



Counter Scales, to weigh ½ to 240 lbs;
Family Scales, to weigh every ounce to 4 lb;
Coffee Nippers; Hair and Wire Seives;
Table Mats; Feather Dusters;
Dust Pans; Curtain Pins;
Hand and Tea Bells;
Music Portfolios; Ladies' Work Boxes; Rosewood Toilet Boxes;
Ladies' Leather Bags, (large;)
White Satin Beads and White Cut Beads, for fancy work;
Porte Monnies, entirely of leather, a superior article;
Electric Polishing Powder; Boy's Saws; Corkscrews.

A great variety of other useful articles, too tedious to mention. Come and see for yourself at the "Crockery Store" W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 30 50-2m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

WHITE HAND, with 2 prong STEEL FORKS, at $1 and 1 25 per Set;
Do., with 3 prong do., at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per set;

And a variety of others at 75 cts. to 2 50 per set: some of which are of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Ivory handle Knives, with STEEL or PLATED Forks, or ALONE, at $3 to 6 50 per set or dozen.

For sale at the "Crockery Store"

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 28. 50-2m

SILVER PLATED

CASTORS (18 patterns,) Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Cups, Tea Sets, Goblets, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Molasses Cups, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Pie Knives, Sugar Tongs and Scoops,

FRENCH AND

FORKS, SPOONS,

of all sizes. For sale LOW at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 28. 50-2m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS and SADDLERY

C. E LEETE.

Sept 30. 50-1m

SUPERIOR BUTTER.

A NEW supply of that Superior BUTTER, so very popular with all who have been buying from me.

—ALSO—

A large supply of

Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of:

25 Bags Prime Rio Coffee;
10 Bbls. Coffee and Brown Sugars;
25 Bbls. *Extra* No. 3 Mackerel;
15 H'lf and Quarter bbls. Extra No. 1 do.
20 H'lf bbls. *Mess Shad*, (very fine;)
5000 lbs. choice Balt. Bacon;
4000 lbs. " Family Lard;
75 boxes Extra Dairy Cheese.

All of which I will sell cheap for CASH.

W. C. TROY.

Oct. 4, 1858. 51-1m

TURPENTINE AND *BLACKSMITH TOOLS.*

25 Doz. Bryces' Hackers.
20 " " Round Shaves.
15 " " Scrapers.
10 " Hacker-Stones.
10 " Round Shave Stones.
25 " Hacker-Files.

ALSO,

A Large assortment of Cooper's Tools.

I would call the attention of purchasers to my Hackers, Round Shaves and Scrapers, as they excel any ever offered for sale in this market.

C. E. LEETE.

Sept. 30, 1858. 50-1m

TO LEASE.

THE Cool Spring FAMILY RESIDENCE, with the premises and garden attached, lately occupied by Mr. T. Waddill. Apply at the Hotel.

Oct'r 2. 51-tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

51 AND 53 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THE

NATIONAL SERIES

—OF—

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY THEM, AMONG WHICH ARE

The National School Readers, in 5 Nos., and Pronouncing Speller.

Price 25, 37½, 50, 75 cts. and $1. Speller, 25 cts. By Richard G. Parker, A. M., of Boston, and J. Madison Watson, of New York.

These are the latest reading books yet brought out, and it is confidently believed surpass all others in general plan and arrangement, beauty of illustrations and typography, character of selections, and adaptation to the wants of schools. They are already in extensive use in the Public Schools of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Newark, Lancaster, and other important places.

Davies' Revised Arithmetics and Higher Mathematics.

Prices of Arithmetics 15, 25, 45 and 75 cents.

Are daily increasing in popularity and circulation. They are regarded as the most thorough and practical of any before the public. An exceedingly valuable addition to this course has just been made in the publication of

Davies' University Algebra, Price $1 25.

An entirely new work, designed to occupy an intermediate place between the author's Elementary Algebra and Bourdon. It teaches the Science and Art of Algebra by a logical arrangement and classification of the principles in their natural order, and by illustrating their application in an extended series of carefully arranged and graded examples. It is Prof. Davies' last and best work.

Monteith and McNally's Series of Geographies,

Prices 25, 40, 60 cents, and $1.

Seem to be fast superseding all others. The plan on which they are arranged, their intrinsic merit, conciseness, beauty, and peculiar adaptation, render them great favorites with both teachers and pupils. They have been officially recommended by the Superintendents of Public Instruction of very many States, and by numerous Teachers' Associations and Institutes throughout the country, and are in successful use in a multitude of public and private Schools in every State of the Union.

Clark's Grammars, in two Nos., prices 40 and 60 cents, and Welch's Analysis, price 75 cents,

It is believed present the only true and successful method of teaching the science of the English Language. They are the Standard Text-Books in the New York, Michigan and other State Normal Schools, and in very many of the best Schools and Academies in the country.

Parker's School Philosophy, price $1,

Is regarded as the most complete, concise, and practical Class Book on that subject yet published. It is more extensively used than any other, which fully demonstrates its pre-eminent worth and superiority.

Porter's School Chemistry, price $1,

Is one of the most admirable works prepared for Schools, and requires only a limited amount of apparatus to illustrate all the experiments described.

A. S. B. & Co. have recently added many new and valuable works to their **NATIONAL SERIES**, a full description of which will be found in their ***NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE*** just published, containing a complete description, with notices and recommendations, of all their School and Library Books.

Teachers and School Officers throughout the country are requested to send for this ***NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE***, and correspond with the Publishers in regard to any of their works they may wish to examine or introduce.

Address A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 and 53 John Street, New York.

A. S. BARNES & CO. are also publishers of the ***School Teachers' Library.***

	Retail price.
Northend's Teacher and Parent	$1 25
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching	1 25
Mansfield on American Education	1 25
DeTocqueville's American Institutions	1 25
Davies' Logic of Mathematics	1 25
Mayhew on Universal Education	1 25
Root on School Amusements	1 25

The above Books are sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville N. C.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-2mO&D

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FIFTY shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock are offered for sale. For further information apply to

A. McLEAN, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1858.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

May 14. 1858 11-1Y

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 boxes of that FINE ROCK CANDY TOBACCO.

W. H. CARVER.

Sept. 4. 42tf

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 16. 39-

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 28, 1858. 89-

Presbyterian copy.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1858. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 78-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an Office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his Professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My Warehouses are fronting the Wharves and near the River.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 88 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 19, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.

Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

THIRTY HANDS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.

Aug. 16. 38tf

A FEW BARRELS

CHOICE *old* APPLE BRANDY, suitable for making wine and putting up brandy fruit. For sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 18. 38-

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

FALL AND WINTER.

New Goods! New Goods!

J. C. POE

Is receiving the Largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ever before offered by him, which embrace all the LATEST STYLES OF

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

Among them will be found,—

RICH SILK AND DELAINE PATTERNS, of the latest style.

A large lot FRENCH MERINOS, together with every shade of SOLID DELAINES, all wool.

A large assortment of French, English and American PRINTS, DEBAGES, and other goods for Travelling Dresses. A large lot of HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES.

A great variety of Ladies' SHAWLS and CLOAKS, BONNETS, French ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c.

A handsome stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; KERSEYS, NEGRO BLANKETS, and all others goods belonging to a Dry-Goods Store.

All the citizens, and every body that visits the old Town, will confer a favor by calling on the subscriber and looking through his stock, whether they purchase or not J. C. POE.

Sept. 20, 1858. 47-2m

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47tf

1858.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

We are now receiving the largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS READY-MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.,

Ever offered by us; which will be sold at Wholesale cheap for cash or on the usual time for approved paper.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 6. 43-

THE OLD DOMINION *COFFEE POT.*

DR. HALL, of New York, in his *Journal of Health* for July, 1858, says:—"We commend the *Old Dominion Coffee Pot* to all lovers of good coffee, as we personally know that it is one of the "new things" offered to the public in which no imposition is practiced, and which has the double vouchers of science and common sense."

For sale at the CROCKERY STORE. Prices:—

1 QUART, $1.35;
1½ QUARTS, $1.75:
2 QUARTS, $2.00;
3 QUARTS, $2.85;
4 QUARTS, $3.00

Buy one if you like *good coffee.*

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 1, '58. 41-2m

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by J. Davis, one door below J. W. Lett's and opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers. JAMES W. SELLERS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

&c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has Removed to the Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly's, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and to make many new friends and customers G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

August 25, 1858. 40tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my RESIDENCE on Hay-mount. For health there is no place to excel it. There is a fine well of water in the yard. Description is useless. Also, the LOT East of my Store.

The above property, if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at auction on Thursday, 21st October.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6. 43-

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the "Farm House," containing about 60 acres. Also, THREE VALUABLE NEGRO MEN, Edward, Fred and Charles. Fred and Edward are excellent Spirit Barrel Coopers, —all young, sound and healthy. For terms apply to

C. E. LEETE,
or JOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Att'y for John Eccles.

Aug. 18. 38-tf

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailer.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Margaret Ann V. Little, Mary C. Little, Eliza J. Little, Minors, by their next friend, Daniel Little, and Daniel Little, against Archibald Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Malcom Buie, Daniel McP Buie, Flora Buie, Neill Buie, John Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella, Effie Buie and Neill McCorney and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, and Neill McCorney and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State, by order of the Court made herein, said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, at Fall Term, 1858.

Sally Gilchrist, Duncan J. Gilchrist and wife Mary M. and William John, Duncan James and Neill Archibald McLaughlin who are Minors, by Daniel W. McLean, Guardian, against John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Defendants, John Archibald McLaughlin, Charles Haigwood and wife Mary and A. Godwin and wife Sally, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said Defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next and plead, answer or demur to said Petition otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Fall Term, 1858.

Duncan McKay, Jane McPhaul, William A. Sellers, McKay Sellers, Harriet Sellers, Mary Ann McLean, and Hector McMillan and wife Margaret, against Alexander McKay, and the Heirs-at law of John and Mary McPhaul, and the Heirs-at-law of William and Margaret Watson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Alexander McKay and the Heirs-at-law of said John and Mary McPhaul, and of said William and Margaret Watson, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, in pursuance of the order made herein, the said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

53*6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Price of advertising 4 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.

John Powers, Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Ann, Reuben King and wife Sarah, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, and Matthew Powers, vs. Neill Blue and wife Elisabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood.

Petition for Partition, filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the Defendants, Neill Blue and wife Elisabeth, Richard Powers, Luke A. Powers, William Wood, and the children of Anny Wood, reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1858, and in the 83d year of American Independence.

53*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1858.

The Bill of complaint of William Weaver against W. J. Clements, John A. Annie, A. & David McAllister by guardian Hugh McLean, and Neill McDugald, Adm'r of Alexander McAllister.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. J. Clements, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying the said W. J. Clements to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office this the 14th of Sept. A. D. 1858.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Sept. 15, 1858. 46*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of Complaint of Murdock McKinnon, vs. Samuel Mims, Trustee, E. Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, David James Baldwin, Josiah H Baldwin, Jno. B. Cashwell and wife Jane, Dan'l J. Phillips and wife Margaret, Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Catharine J. Baldwin, and E. F. Moore, Trustee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David James Baldwin and Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office this the 6th day of September A. D. 1858.

45*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of Complaint of Duncan D. Jones, Adm'r of Isabella Jones, dec'd, versus Thomas McLeran and Malcom McMillan, Exrs. of Arch'd McLeran, dec'd, John Munroe and wife Margaret, John McLeran, Daniel McLeran, Mary McLeran, Agnes McLeran, Elisabeth McLeran, Nancy McLeran, and Rob't McLeran.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, this the 6th day of September, A. D. 1858.

45*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham County, at Fall Term, 1858, I shall expose for public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 1st day of November, that valuable Tract of Land on the Cape Fear River, known as the AVENT FERRY TRACT, containing several hundred acres,—the Ferry inclusive. This property is so well known it is deemed unnecessary to give further description of it. It will be sold upon the following terms: Ten per cent. upon the purchase money cash, the balance at 12 months,—purchasers giving bond and approved surety. MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. & M.

Oct.